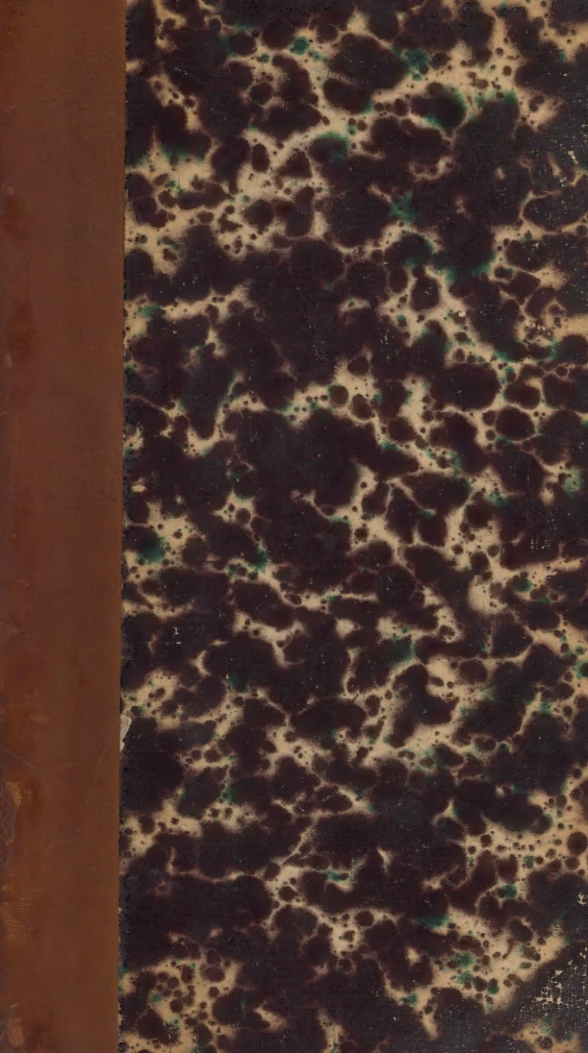
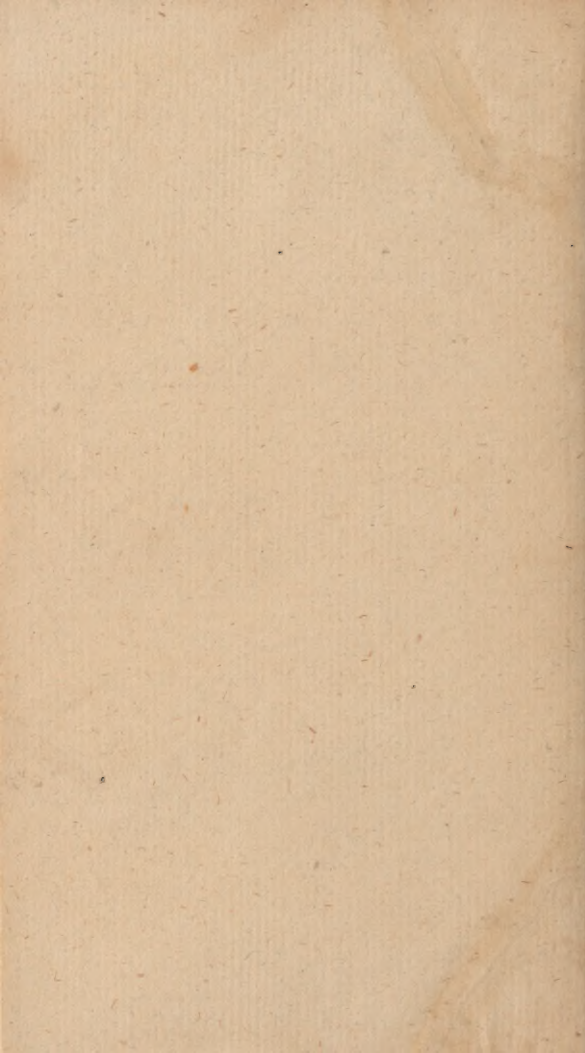






TREATISE
ON THE
ORIGIN of DISEASES,
And the USE of the
PURGING POWDER,

By JOHN AILHAUD, M.D.

Counsellor and Secretary to his most
Christian Majesty, and Professor of
Physic in the City of *Aix* in *Provence*.

To which are added,

A great variety of Cures authenticated by the
most respectable Personages and most cele-
brated Physicians on the Continent.

Translated for the AUTHOR from the Original
FRENCH.

The SECOND EDITION,

Corrected and improved.

L O N D O N

Printed for Mr. JOHN WINNING, at the
Blanket Warehouse on the North Side of St.
Paul's Church-yard, the sole Proprietor of these
Powders; where they may be had for 12s. the
packet, containing ten Doses.

N. B. This Book of the Treatise and Cures are given with
the Powders; and, for the Benefit of Foreigners, an
Account of the Cures is published in French, which
may be had at the same Place.

[1769]

THE P R E F A C E.

THE most probable principles are not always favourably received, though the principles themselves should be founded on nature, though they should be consistent with sound reason, and capable of producing the greatest benefits to mankind, because they contribute to the preservation of life and health; yet where prejudice prevails, these principles will have no effect, for persuasion is very difficult, when a man will not listen to reason.

A series of facts are necessary to surmount such incredulity. Nothing is more convincing than examples, and of these I can produce a number sufficient to justify myself, and to convince the public of the truth of my assertions.

Though my system of the cure of Diseases should seem strange to the prejudiced,

yet every one, who has the least regard to truth, may be convinced by my arguments, that the rules I lay down are founded on nature, reason and experience, the only guides of a true physician.

I may add that more than fifty years experience in the practice of physic, has been attended with all the success I could expect in a science so obscure and uncertain.

My purging powders were looked upon as a paradox, as soon as ever they were offered to the public. Their efficacy and effects were not only doubted, but appeared to the imaginations of many, as mere illusions. Others, indeed, were so kind as to look upon their virtues as problematical; and, in a word, the generality dissented from me in opinion; nevertheless the great numbers of cures confirmed by authentic letters, at present in my possession, will evince, that my system is well-founded. These proofs invincibly demonstrate both the excellence and the properties of my remedy. My son Gaspar Ailhaud, M. D. is the only person to whom I have communicated this secret, whom I have not only instructed in the composition of
these

these powders, but likewise in the manner in which they are to be taken.

The Public will be so good as to apply to him, and I will be answerable for his care. The long trial I have had of his experience and abilities, has determined me to make use of him as my Substitute, and to seek in him that repose which my age requires. Notwithstanding I shall still continue my labours for the public good, with all that disinterestedness and generosity which may be expected from a person who has always made it his study to deserve the esteem and approbation of mankind in general.

To prevent imposition, my powders are sold in packets sealed with my own arms; each of which contain ten doses, and a paper of directions, having my seal likewise annexed, dated 20th Nov. 1744, and signed both by myself and my son. The ten doses are inclosed in a square piece of paper, on the back of which is the following inscription:

“ Bon pour dix prises de ma poudre.”

i. e. Ten doses of my powders.—

Whoever shall be desirous of writing to me, will be so good as to transmit their letters to some friend, post paid; and at the same time, they are desired to mention the country in which they live, that answers may meet with the patients, as easily as their letters are brought to us. Our address or direction is as follows:
“ A Monsieur Ailhaud, Secrétaire du
“ Roy, et Docteur en Médecine à Aix
“ en Provence.”

Before I conclude, I beg leave to add, that from abundance of cases which have fallen under my own notice, as well as that of my friends, these powders are proved to be of the greatest service to persons who are preparing themselves for inoculation; and are not less useful to cleanse the passages, &c. after the small-pox is turned.

A
T R E A T I S E
O F T H E
O R I G I N o f D I S T E M P E R S,
A n d t h e U S E o f t h e
P U R G I N G P O W D E R.

C H A P T E R I.

On the Origin of Distempers.

A R T I C L E I.

Evincing how much mankind are concerned in preserving the health of the body, and the means of effecting it.

OF all the cares which present themselves to the mind of man, from his first entrance into the world, the most important is, undoubtedly, that which regards the preservation of his being; I mean his health. If that decays, must not all decay with it? If that be destroyed, must not all perish at the same time? Mankind have
been

been so universally convinced of this truth, from the beginning of the world, that every individual has thought it his duty to preserve and increase his health. The manner in which they have prosecuted this has differed very much ; but yet every one has followed that road, which he thought to be the best.

Although I cannot but commend the endeavours, and admire the learning of many, yet I must beg leave to say, that method leading to their success has been such as I could neither persuade myself to approve, or to recommend.

Men have been erroneous in their principles from the time that they took it into their heads to disturb, or intermeddle with the ever-admirable operations of Nature. This is a work of superior intelligence, to which we ought to pay homage, but over which it was never allowed us to tyrannize. Physicians may be justly, and ought to be, its spectators, admirers and ministers, but never its disturbers, never its destroyers, never its tyrants.

The faculty of helping and assisting nature, is given only to a few, to some it seems natural ; it is a gift of God, for which they are indebted to him ; others may acquire it by long and painful Labour. Let it be acquired in what manner soever it will, it renders men truly valuable to the community, and should make them esteemed as persons sent into the world by heaven for the comfort of the creation, and worthy of being
treated,

treated, with distinction, by the wife. The prudent man, indeed, will never let them leave him without some marks of his esteem and acknowledgment.

What then is this faculty which properly constitutes the characteristic of a physician? In what does this faculty or aptitude of relieving nature consist? Is it to raise and recover nature when it is really in its worst stage, and in a state of dissolution? According to this idea, it would be the office of a physician to revive the dead! But, alas, only he who created man, can recover him from such a state! Is it to divert the course of nature in her miraculous operations, by opening new passages, forcing it backwards, or doing violence to it in some other manner? And yet is it not the greatest rashness to endeavour thus to disturb and reverse a course of operations so wisely established by the very author of nature? What then is it?—no more than this—and let it not be forgotten:—It is to remove every thing that obstructs the operations of nature, which has in it every thing that is necessary to repair it, and will repair itself, as soon as the obstructions which impede its operations shall be taken away.

The whole duty of a Physician then is, *Removere prohibens*; that is, to remove whatever hinders nature from continuing her course, and to supply her afterwards with those things which may give her fresh vigour to continue her spontaneous operations;

tions ; and then, being free and disengaged, she will re-assume and recover her former health. What indeed is health, but that entire strength and vigour which we receive from nature ? And what is sickness, but that which alters, depraves and vitiates, in whatever manner, this valuable and precious strength, vigour and soundness of body ?

The species of sickness are many, but nevertheless the most common are pleurifies, peripneumonies, apoplexies, hemorrhages, Inflammations, erysipelas, either partial or universal ; epilepsies ; all kinds of cholics ; malignant and intermitting fevers, the measles, small-pox, diarrheas, the tenesmus, dysenteries, all kinds of fluxes, the gout, the rheumatism, pains, heaviness, swellings of the stomach, loachings, dropsies, the piles, or hæmorrhoids, whites in maids and women, and all ailments incident to the fair-sex ; with an endless number of other diseases too tedious to be enumerated.

The cure of most of these disorders, has, according to modern practice, been hitherto confined to phlebotomy. An intollerable error, which I wish I could banish from my native country ! What could have given men grounds for so fatal a mistake ? Nothing certainly but another mistake which insinuated itself without being perceived, owing to the infatuation of mankind, *viz.* That distempers are in the blood, or arise from thence.

us then attack the first monster, which is the parent of the second ; let us destroy it, and, if it be possible, let us free the whole earth from it by establishing the following doctrine :

ARTICLE II.

No Distemper resides in, or receives its Origin from the Blood.

THIS truth would have been received at first sight, and publicly acknowledged by the whole world, if men had studied, with attention, the nature of the blood, together with its properties and offices. They could have found it to be perfectly distinct from the humours ; to be more subtile, more light, more active, more warm, more pure, than they, formed and destined by nature to diffuse itself into all parts of the body, to animate, enliven and nourish it ; to preserve it sound ; and to be subservient both to its internal and external vegetations and sensations.

This being once perceived and understood, men might have comprehended its nature, subtilty, purity, and the homogeneity of its parts ; what is the principle of their union, and diffusion over the whole body : I might have said, they would have had some idea of its incorruptibility, and that whenever it begins to be corrupted, or

to

to have its parts disunited, or coagulated, it ends in the death of the patient; that if it be corrupted, it is no longer blood; and that while it subsists in its natural state, it is always homogeneous, and there are always hopes of a cure. I term it incorruptible in the same sense as air, fire, and other things are said to be incorruptible, though mixed, and divided into such small particles that they cannot perform their original operations, and are consequently corrupted. I call the blood incorruptible, in comparison with those humours which are much more corruptible, more dense, and less uniform in their constituent particles; thus a diamond, gold and cedar, are stiled incorruptible, though indeed all material things are necessarily subject to corruption.

From these first principles, we should advance to more circumstantial particulars of the functions of the blood; we should examine how it receives its aliment from the chyle, and how it supports and nourishes the solids itself. We should observe that the aliment it receives, is in proportion to the quantity of chyle it can assimilate, and to the demand which is requisite to recruit what it expends in nourishing the solids, and in the exercise of its functions; that it never receives more than it stands in need of, let the chyle be ever so redundant. The remainder of this chyle is of a nature different from the blood, and that which is
received

received into the veins and arteries serves it only as a vehicle, by which it is distributed and evacuated according to the exigencies of the whole machine. We may perceive, in the admirable mechanism of the human body, several glands through which the humours are secreted or filtrated : some of these glands are appropriated to the eyes, from whence they secrete a serious humour, which seems to moisten the eyes, and facilitate that motion, and for no other use. Some belong to the ears, which produce a humour that becomes viscid, and of a yellow colour, to promote and preserve the sense of hearing, and for no other use. Some are placed about the nose, to strain and secrete the *mucus*, and for nothing else. Some of them reach to the mouth, to convey the saliva thither, and for no other purpose ; we may assert likewise of all the other glands, that they have different functions appropriated to them according to the different exigencies of the body, so that one gland never performs, naturally, the function of another, *i. e.* it does not secrete or filter what another ought to secrete or filter. Hence the mucus is never secreted through the eyes, nor the saliva through the ears, &c.

The Faculty are agreed, that there are six *non-naturals*, or things without which we cannot subsist, though they do not enter into the construction of the body ; these non-naturals, are the air, eating and drink-

B ing,

ing, motion and rest, sleep and watchfulness, the fœces or excrements, retained humours, and, lastly, the passions of the soul.

When all these are enjoyed with moderation, or without excess, namely, when we breathe a good air, when we drink and eat only what is necessary; when we enjoy motion or rest, sleep or watching, only with moderation; when the fœces are neither too dry nor too fluid: lastly, when the passions of the soul are balanced by reason, the blood being then neither precipitated nor retarded in its course, it is not disturbed in its functions, and every thing proceeds in a salutary career; but if we breathe a bad air, or expose ourselves to intemperance; if we give way to immoderate agitations, or to a state too free from action; if we enjoy too long, or too short sleep; if our body be too lax, or too costive: Lastly, if we indulge any of the passions, such as grief, joy, anger, envy, jealousy, &c. immoderately, then the blood is disordered in its secretions, either by too much swiftness, or too much slowness; the unfiltered humours that remain in it alter, disturb, and impede it in its action; and are sometimes so redundant, viscid, inflamed and foul, that the blood is disordered by them, and in a manner loses its natural course and motion. From hence arise fevers, eruptions, in a word, all distempers receive their origin from hence, the humours being discharged and precipitated sometimes to the
head,

head, sometimes to the breast, sometimes to the stomach, the reins, the arms, the legs, &c. in proportion to the different weakness of the parts, which are forced to give way to the torrent.

To unprejudiced persons this simple description alone, grounded upon nature itself, and which can never be contradicted but by those who are wilfully blind ; to such persons, I say, this description alone is sufficient to convince them, that all distempers proceed from unfiltrated or unsecreted humours detained in the blood, and never from the blood itself.

But prepossession is so strong, and the force of prejudices, in which we are educated, hath gained such an ascendancy in our minds at a practice so manifestly opposite to them, that I believe it is necessary to add, by way of eclaircissement, and, in order to force conviction, the illustrations which follow.

Our reasoning with respect to the blood in a human body, should be somewhat similar and analogous to those concerning wine in a hoghead, or water in a bason. The wine is originally good, pure and wholesome : the water which flows from a fountain into a bason, runs into it pure, clear, and good for drinking.—The wine in the hoghead chances to be spoiled ; the water in the bason becomes dirty and muddy. From whence do these disorders proceed ? Do they

proceed from the nature of the wine, or the nature of the water? You will not presume to say they do. You know very well that the heat of the spring or summer, has caused your wine to ferment, which raised the dregs, made it thick, and turned it. You know likewise, that water is of itself clear and good for drinking, and that it is only the filth, which is mixed with it, that renders it unpotable and unwholesome.

Now, let me ask you, why you do not reason in the same manner about your blood? Was not your blood good at your birth? you was born in perfect health, your youth was alert and brisk, and you have been full of strength and vigour; you have fallen into some of the excesses already mentioned; since that time you began to languish, to be in pain, and to be sick. From whence comes your disorder? is it from your blood? can you say it is, or can you even think so? It was good of itself, and it is so still. If your blood were bad, there would be an end of you: Its parts are so homogeneous, so subtle, so united, that if one part should begin to be disunited or coagulated, the other part must, for the same reason, be so too. And as it is impossible to make sour or bad wine good again; and corrupted water, which has lost its nature, to become potable, even so it would be impossible to human art, and to all kinds of species, to restore the blood after it had lost its essential properties; none but he
who

who created it, can restore it to its former state.

You must then seek for the cause and source of your illness somewhere else ; nor can it be found but in the humours which, having failed to percolate through the channels which nature has assigned them, thereby remain in your blood, and mix with, disturb it, render its motions either too precipitate, or too slow, and have thereby disordered it in the first stage of its operations. It is here you should search for the cause of your disease, and not in your blood. It is in these gross humours, which are putrid, inflammatory and pestiferous, you must trace the cause of the head-ach, fainting, fevers, defluxions, the gout, rheumatism, or any other disorder with which you are afflicted.

To effect a cure, you must begin to evacuate these humours by the general canal which nature has assigned ; expel this nuisance from your body, which infects, vitiates, and torments it, evacuate by siege or stool, that which was not evacuated when it ought ; and because when the general canal empties itself, all the less and subordinate canals which run into it, are emptied likewise, so you will have the comfort to find your blood re-assume its liberty, its purity, its natural motion, and your body will recover its former agility, vigour and health. You will perceive your wounds, tumours and ulcers dry up, close and heal, and your flesh will re-assume all the beauty of youth.

What would you say of a man who should draw and spill his wine upon the ground, as a means of restoring it to its former goodness? What would you say of another, who should draw the water out of a basin and scatter it about, as a means of restoring it to its former cleanness? This is what you do when you are fond of being bled. You attack the innocent, and excuse the guilty. You expel the good citizen from your city, but let the enemy who is attacking it alone.

How much more wisely does he act, who applies himself to remove the dregs from his hoghead, and the filth from his basin?

So likewise would you have acted more prudently, by evacuating the humours that disturb the animal œconomy, and the operations of the blood, by means of the purge I now offer you. If a description of the history of the most common and stubborn disorders were necessary to produce conviction, I could say much concerning de-fluxions, perepneumonies, inflammations of the breast, which are so common, and rise at the beginning of every winter.

In the summer season you are not affected with these disorders, because then the humours are dispersed by perspiration. But when the cold shuts up the pores, and retains them in your body, where they are treasured up and augmented, they then disturb the free and natural motion of the blood,

blood, and overflow the weakest part of the body.

Whence comes the diversity of defluxions, but from the redundance of the humours which cause them upon the different parts of the body in which they are deposited? whence can the obstinacy and long duration of colds and defluxions proceed, but from hence? That you are not exact and constant enough in purging yourself, and in purging yourself thoroughly? Follow my advice, and your own experience will fully convince you of its expediency.

Whence proceeds the irregularity in the courses of women and maids? unless from the disorders caused in the filtrations of the humours by the different excesses, or passions wherewith they are agitated.

Whence proceed vertigoes? Those vertigoes which transform themselves into so many shapes, that they have exhausted the whole art of physic, and are almost epidemical; that are so afflicting to those who have them; and appear meer dreams and visions to those who have them not! Whence do they proceed, but from humours not filtrated and detained in the blood; which thereby disturb it in its circulation, by the obstructions and bad fermentations, which they occasion? From hence proceed trouble and confusion in the animal spirits, and these spirits having not a regular course in the nerves, the faculties of seeing and moving are

are interrupted in such a manner, that the patients stagger, fall, and have their eyes oftentimes overcast by a thick darkness. This is the origin and true cause of vertigoes, but never the blood itself.

What then can be more efficacious for their cure, than the use of a purge like mine, which, by its operation, disperses the unfiltered and stagnating humours, and destroys, by degrees, the obstructions and bad fermentations, that are the source of them? But as the obstructions which commonly cause vertigoes, are generally dry, and adhere strongly to the bowels, in such a case it is necessary to repeat the use of the purge, till, by its operation, it shall have dissolved and destroyed all those obstructions, and entirely expelled the bad fermentations which they proceed from; and till it shall have restored their former liberty and free course to the blood and spirits.

Much might be said of other diseases, which are avowedly dispersed by evacuations alone, such as cholics, loathings, fevers of all sorts, &c.

I shall now conclude, for what need is there to add proofs to demonstration? Let men be as obstinate, and as conceited as they please, it will be found true, nevertheless, that all distempers which afflict us, derive their origin from the humours which are not filtrated and detained in the blood, or in the parts of the body, but not from the blood itself.

A P P E N D I X.

Where then is the wonder? And why should men exclaim so much at my asserting, that my purging Powder is a remedy for all distempers? Does not that deserve to be called a remedy for all distempers, which removes and destroys the cause of all diseases? Is there any one so unreasonable as to imagine, I would assert that my Powder preserves from a fall, from the shot of a gun, from poison, or other accident? Can any one suppose that I intend to destroy physic, when I am laying down a method of rendering it more certain and more infallible? Can any one imagine I have a design to proscribe all surgery, because I assert that bleeding is prejudicial? Has Surgery then no other operation but bleeding? Has it not, besides wounds, fractures, dislocations, the operation for the stone, the fistula, trepanning, &c? It is true my Powder will be a useful preparation for all these operations; and will always favour and promote the cure of all wounds. Is it to abolish an art, to promote the effect of its operations? Is it to annihilate pharmacy, to plead so strongly in favour of cathartics?

Let men cease their exclamations. Let them lay aside all prejudice. Let them permit truth to triumph, and let them give
end.

endless thanks to God the Father of lights, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift; for it is not from any other, nor from myself, but from him alone, that I could acquire this knowledge.

It is true, the occasional cause of so great a favour, may partly be ascribed to my own personal complaints, and to the bad state of health in my parents, brothers, sisters, and other relations, who being all afflicted with different diseases, ended their days early, and left me the only survivor, and that time a young practitioner, inheriting my father's infirmities, and dragging on a lingering life. I, nevertheless, prosecuted the study of physic, and I longed to find out a certain remedy for all my complaints. My masters were men of great abilities and erudition. I followed them, as it were, step by step; but when I was left to myself, and had acquired more knowledge by my own experience, I adopted cathartics, to which they preferred bleeding; and, by degrees, by the blessing of God, I was convinced, at last, that diseases did not proceed from the blood, but from those humours which disordered it. From that time I applied myself to the composing of my purging Powder, and, both from my experience, confirmed by that of numberless other persons, I had the happiness to bring it to such a pitch of perfection, that, though I humbly acknowledged myself as nothing in the sight of God, yet I
certainly

certainly believed that this discovery was a singular favour with which he was pleased to favour me for the good of mankind in general.

There are no chymical or mercurial ingredients in the composition of this Powder, as may, at first sight, be imagined. It contains nothing but the products of the earth, the riches of the fields, the sweet aliments of man, which are dispersed abroad in small numbers ; but, being collected together by a wise hand, have powerful effect. You may then take this Powder without scruple or fear. By means of it, I myself, though from my birth of a tender and sickly constitution, have had the happiness to arrive at the age of seventy-nine years, full of vigour, being the father of a numerous and vigorous offspring, who are, at present, I thank God, in perfect health ; who likewise have never taken any other medicine, no more than myself, for any disorder whatsoever.

C H A P T E R II.

Concerning the Use of the Purging Powder.

AS I have already sufficiently, I might have said sensibly, demonstrated, that all diseases proceed from vitiated humours, but not from

from the blood, I imagine it would be unnecessary at present to shew that bleeding is useless, unnatural and pernicious.

There is but one general cause of all disorders, and that is foul humours. Nothing else is necessary but to evacuate them, according to the exigencies of nature ; and this effect is produced by my purging Powder, which I prescribe to all patients according to their case, and in proportion to the stubbornness of their distempers. I prescribe it with the more confidence, as I am assured, by numberless experiments, that it is the most efficacious, speedy, and gentle remedy in the whole *materia medica* ; and this I shall endeavour to prove in the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

*My purging Powder is the most efficacious Remedy
in all Distempers.*

THIS proposition may seem unaccountable to some, because they will not emancipate themselves from the prejudices in which they have been educated ; and they will not acknowledge that there is one general cause of all distempers, as I have demonstrated in the foregoing chapter.

But let them do me the favour to weigh my reasons ; and, if I should be mistaken, let them convince me of my error, not by sophistry,

sophistry and raillery, but by solid reasons and invariable truth.

Tell me, if you can, you who make a right use of your reason, what Physician can interest himself so much in curing his patient, as nature herself does ?

What Physician understands the distemper of his patient, as well as nature does her's ?

Where is the Physician who has as great a talent in curing his patient, as nature has to cure herself ? To equal her, he must be possessed of the power of converting chyle into blood, and the blood into solids.

In a word, where is the Physician who has as strong a desire to cure his patient, as nature has to cure herself ?

I suppose, you will readily answer all these queries in the negative ; and allow that there never has been such a physician.

Now, in this case, wherein the physician can neither be so much interested, nor enlightened, nor skilful, nor desirous to cure as nature is, what is his office ? Is it to counter-act the operations of nature, with an intention to give it new discharges by opening veins, by cauteries, by ligatures, &c. Is it to disturb or do it violence in any respect ? Who is not convinced of the temerity of this method ? Who is not ready to condemn it ?

What then is the office of a Physician, but to observe and second nature in its operations,

rations, by removing from it that which confuses, disquiets and disturbs it, and by administering to it, afterwards, good and proper nourishment fit to repair its strength, and enable it to support and continue its operations ? Does not common sense suggest this method and process ?

Now, this is the real effect of my remedy; *removere prohibens* ; To discharge the humours which precipitate or retard nature in its course, and to reduce them to the purity which is necessary, to evacuate the fæces which infect it, to expel that which affects and incommodes it ; to supply it with good and wholesome food, which it next stands in need of, and by which it insensibly strengthens, repairs, and regains its vigour. After this manner, the patient finds himself soon cured, being neither weakened by bleeding, exhausted by rough cathartics, nor brought too low by long dieting.

This has been proved by a thousand and a thousand cases ; it is what I am ready to prove at any time to any patient ; it is what I have offered to prove in the hospitals ; it is what I am ready to confirm by a great number of letters, which I am ready to shew to any one.

Am I then to be blamed for saying, that my remedy is the most efficacious ? Where is the danger of taking it ? It impedes not the operation of nature ; it only takes away what disturbs it, and takes it away effectually :

ally : it does not at all affect the strength of a patient, but removes that which oppresses him, and removes it without pain. It does not rob him of nourishment ; but, on the contrary, as soon as it has evacuated the foulnesses, it renders him able to make good chyle, and the chyle to make good blood ; and it is good blood, which, being of a balsamic nature, cures all his complaints, repairs all his losses, and restores him to his former vigour.

But my remedy is not only efficacious, but, as will appear from

A R T I C L E II.

My purging Powder is the speediest Remedy that can be had against all Diseases.

MY propositions are so new, and, at first sight, convey an idea so contrary to the prejudices in which people are generally educated, that I doubt not they are daily discouraged from acquiescing in my opinion ; some, because they do not properly understand what is meant by a *Distemper*, confounding, through inadvertency and ignorance, under this name, wounds, ruptures, dislocations, frights and similar accidents, which are very improperly termed distempers : others, because they are so prepossessed in favour of bleeding, that nothing can eradicate their prejudice ; the

idea of inflammations, apoplexies, &c. immediately occurring to their minds, they are so strongly rooted in their prepossessions, that there is no possibility of making room for truth.

What an absurdity is it to affect to be wiser than nature, to pretend to point out new paths to it, as if its own were not wisely established? What an absurdity is it, in spite of common sense, and often at the expence of one's life, to call that a remedy, which is prejudicial; that a speedy remedy, which retards a cure, and that a great and wonderful remedy, which kills the major part of persons that are sick?

Can any one seriously call bleeding a remedy, when, by diminishing the quantity of the blood, it diminishes the strength of the patient? Can we call that a speedy remedy, which gives occasion, to the enemy, of fortifying himself, I mean, to the humours, of acquiring a greater ascendancy over the blood? Will any one, in fine, give the name of a remedy to this operation, which, by weakening the patient, often makes him perish, and from which, tho' some of a more athletic constitution survive, they have a long stage of recovery to pass, which sometimes leads them to drag on lingering death, or a dying life?

Such is the consequence of Bleeding, tho' so much in repute! Bleeding! the invention of the blind, a gentle and effectual means

means to work imperceptibly the destruction of mankind !

How much more mild is that remedy, which the Creator has showered down upon the produce of the ground ; which he has taught us by the instinct of animals, which he has extolled in the scriptures, which he imparted to Solomon, and to which he marked out a daily read in man himself !

Such is every purging remedy ! To deny it, is to run counter to nature itself.

Now, my purge has these advantages over other cathartics, viz. to operate always ; sometimes to operate in one hour, sometimes in two, sometimes in three, more or less, according to the constitution of the patient, and the nature of his disorder : and this is done without disquieting and shaking the whole machine of the body, as other cathartics, now in practice, do ; without corroding the stomach, bowels, or any other part of the body ; working always gently, always successfully, if there be any hopes, and never attended with the least danger, being always a friend to the stomach and breast.

Where then can we find a better, or a more speedy remedy ? Is the exhausting a person's strength, and precipitating him into agonies speedily, the method of a speedy cure ? But is not this the effect of all violent purges, those real poisons, which are so much in vogue among modern practi-

tioners ? Can a patient be speedily cured by giving him those weak purges, which only carry off the gross humours, and always leave the dregs of fevers behind them ; I mean the dry and old obstructions, the tough and glutinous humours that maintain them.

My medicine carries all off, dissolves all, and disseminates its salutary influences every where. There is no distemper, however inveterate, but must yield, as much as possibly, to its benignity and power.

This I have experienced times without number ; this is what I can verify at any time ; this is what the letters and certificates, which I shall subjoin to this treatise, will abundantly evince. What would any one desire more, to prove the goodness and speediness of a remedy ?

I was informed some years ago, that my powders revived some old distempers, which were judged to have been cured, and of which no symptoms appeared ; they mentioned particularly the megrims, fever, &c. It was also added, that some people made use of these cases as a handle to decry my powders. I was not at all surprized at the information, I knew that my powder leaves nothing in the human body imperfectly cured : but I have been as much rejoiced to learn, at the same time, that by repeating my powder, three doses have perfectly cured those revived disorders, and shut the mouths
of

of those, who were either alarmed or malicious.

This course ought always to be pursued, when a person relapses into any disease: When it changes its appearance, when it does not yield immediately, or when it seems to be irritated, I cannot repeat it too often; the powder should be repeated without fear: This is the best and surest means of curing and eradicating all diseases.

In a word, men may think that a remedy which must be repeated so often, is loathsome and expensive: But let them consider, that it is by far more tiresome to be sick, more disagreeable to be unable to go abroad, and to wear away, oftentimes fruitlessly, and perhaps with danger, by taking violent or inefficacious medicines.

Besides, if any remedy be more speedy, it cannot be so gentle; its effects would likewise be less certain, and it would not cure so radically. Its very repetition is rather a proof of its goodness, gentleness and efficacy, as those have experienced, who have been cured by it of the most inveterate diseases.

I do not know whether the following illustration may be approved of by every one; but I would act in the same manner with respect to a human body oppressed with sickness, as I would with respect to a basin which abounds with foul sediments. However indurated, caked, and dry, these foulnesses might be, yet if I could not remove
them

them all at once by any instrument, being fearful of breaking the bason, I think I could not hit upon a better expedient, than that of making an aperture at the bottom, through which the sediments might pass; at the same time as I turn a clear spring into it above, which by its action and fluidity would agitate, soften, and carry away the sediment, and leave my bason of water as clear as I could wish it to be.

Though the examples may not quadrate entirely, for then they would be identities, it is sufficient if they should serve to explain what I am endeavouring to inculcate.

Our body is a kind of a bason, in which the fluids circulate, by which we subsist, and especially the blood, which is the life and strength of it.

The infection, for instance, may have diffused itself even to the extreme parts. Obstructions, sediments, poisons, and in a word, foulnesses are ingendered, mixed, incruited somewhere, and perhaps all over it. One time you complain of your stomach, another of your breast, another of your head, eyes, teeth, arms, legs, &c. Where is the remedy for all these complaints? The mechanism of your body is delicate; if you should have recourse to violent remedies, I will not be answerable for the safety, of the machine. We can see only the external part, we do not know what passes within, but by conjecture, chance, and as
it

it were, by groping. You are already in a panic about it, and very near falling into despair.

But be comforted ; the author of nature, who has given you only one mouth to receive, has given you several passages to refund, and amongst the rest a principal one, through which all the foulnesses that oppress you may be evacuated, either mediately or immediately, and restore you to your former vigour and health.

Open the clear spring at the top of the machine, which will insensibly carry off and purify all these foulnesses. I mean, take my powder, promote its effects by good broths, assist it with water, either by itself, or with a bit of burnt bread in it. This is the clear fountain. According as the foulnesses are gradually discharged and diminished, add good nourishment proportionable to your appetite, without over-charging it, and your stomach being cleansed, it will digest its aliments and form good chyle ; this chyle will diffuse itself into your blood, it is the clear spring which will temper, nourish and renew the blood, and give it strength to perform its secretions, to pursue its circulation, and continue the natural course of its operations. This is the process in which health may be repaired, and repaired infallibly !

But time is required to dissolve a Polypus, or a *Noli me tangere*, to remove the obstructions

tions of the glands, to carry off foulnesses, to restore palsies, to remove dropsies, to destroy the effect of poisons, to combat and overcome the bad effects of mercury, of the Quinquinna, or Jesuits Bark, &c.

What would you think of one, who, intending to cleanse his basin, should be discouraged at the first vapours which would exhale from its foulness or sediments, and should cease to turn the clear stream into it, or not dare to agitate the sediments any more? This is what you do, when, after taking the first dose of my powder, you find some alteration; when you perceive, for example, either the defluxions increased, the fevers changed, wounds suppurated, or old distempers revived. Notwithstanding these symptoms, the medicine ought to be repeated, that what is only in motion may be diluted; it is then only you can have hopes, because the enemy then begins to march out to surrender the place to you, because the foulness is discharging itself from the basin, that is, from your body.

Be not then discouraged from the use of my powder, be your distemper whatever it may; be confident it cannot hurt you; and if you continue the repetition of it, it cannot but restore you to your former health, by curing you not only of those complaints which affect you, but also of others which are ready to shew themselves, and of which you are not yet sensible.

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Let us now proceed to obviate objections.

Is not a purge, we may be demanded, is not a purge irritating in inflammations, pleurifies, peripneumonies, inflammatory or malignant fevers, &c? Does it not heighten inflammations? Will it not give occasion to greater eruptions, to more dangerous discharges, to more copious humours, &c?

I answer,

First, By no means. Because that which removes the cause of inflammations, eruptions, &c. cannot augment them. For example, he who diverts the stream which makes a basin overflow, cannot be said to make it run over. This is analogous to the operation of my remedy; it discharges all the humours which make all these havocks, &c. Therefore it cannot increase them.

2dly, I must beg leave to distinguish, as the logicians say. To purge with cathartics, which shake the whole frame of the body, which are pungent to the stomach, are violent in their operations, and excite vomiting, as many purges do, now in common use, are to the prejudice of the delicate and weak machine of our body: I grant that such purges cause all these bad effects; but a purge with my mild powder, which is natural, and efficacious, can have no such effects.

3dly, Let us suppose that my purge should cause some emotion, it cannot but be slight,
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it cannot be prejudicial, or, at the utmost, it can cause but very little hurt, which is very soon compensated by the great benefits which accrue from the evacuation. For then all the vessels are relaxed, the eruptions cease, the passages are insensibly closed, the foulnesses are discharged, and are no longer to be apprehended.

But I may be asked ; let a purge be as mild and as efficacious as it will, is not such a one slow in its operations ? And does not bleeding relieve more speedily in inflammations, &c ?

I answer,

First, That a purge which is always salutary, ought not to be called slow.

2dly, That bleeding, which is always hurtful, always diminishes the strength of the patient, always yields to the triumph of the enemy, I mean, to that of the humours ; bleeding, in this light, cannot justly be called a speedy remedy, nor even any remedy at all ; nor can it deserve a preference to my purge.

3dly, That my remedy is speedy enough, when quickened or seconded with a large glass of water or tea ; and I am sure, that if the blood be not in a condition to be diluted, or condensed, (in which case bleeding is so far from being of service, that it is downright murder) I am confident, that if there be the least hopes of a recovery, it must be effected by my remedy.

But

that the water would then recover its natural colour, and it would become potable again. Remove likewise the humours with my purge, your blood will recover its natural colour, and then you may judge if it would have been right to have had it extracted.

But to proceed: When I see a man voiding blood at his nose and ears, I conclude that there is a violent fermentation in his body.

To allay this, you have recourse immediately to his arm, his neck, or his foot; and by bleeding, diminish the mass, which is at that time in commotion. You think you do rightly; your patient is eased immediately by it; I grant it; but yet give me leave to tell you, you resemble a cook, who seeing his pot boiling over, runs with a great ladle to take out part of the liquor, and spills it on the ground.

How much more prudently would he have done, if he had drawn from under the pot the fire which made it boil over. He could not have prevented that from being spilled, which had been spilt, nor that which had run over from running over. He does not prevent it, neither, by his great ladle. But yet, is it not true, that by drawing the pot from the fire, or by raking out the fire from under the pot, he will speedily and infallibly prevent its boiling over any more?

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The application is plain. Remove likewise, by my purge, the bad humours which occasion inflammations, eruptions, foulnesses, &c. and your blood being freed from them, will regain its liberty, and will return to its natural course, and you to your former health, without being weakened by bleeding, or harrassed by violent remedies.

I can never inculcate this truth too much. Suppose a gardener, who, seeing the basin overflow, should have recourse to a pitcher to diminish the quantity of water, and scatter it about.

But would he not have acted more prudently in loosening the stopple underneath, especially if, as in the human body, he could preserve all his water, and let out only the sediments, which augment the quantity of it, and cause it to overflow?

These are the advantages of my Purging Powder! by it you evacuate speedily, efficaciously, entirely and easily, the feces and foulnesses of your body, which occasion all your disorders, and at the same time you preserve your blood, which is all your strength. Can any thing be more evident? But if, after all, any one has a mind to fling his blood away, let him do it; I can do no more than pity him.

ARTICLE III.

My purging Powder is not only the most efficacious, the most speedy, but likewise the most mild Remedy that can be taken in any Distemper whatever.

THIS proposition will be as easy to prove as those which have preceded. Whatever veil men may cast over truth, it will never take away its force or its brightness.

A remedy that has nothing disagreeable to the taste, which may be taken so easily, which purges without affecting the patient with pain, which purges thoroughly, which leaves us in full enjoyment of our strength, which renders us more alert and vigorous, which may be taken without the least danger, which may always give us hopes, but never alarm our fears, which may be taken and repeated for forty, fifty, or sixty days together, without exhausting or weakening the patient; with which a person may always eat, if he hath not a fever, and eat too with an appetite: I say, can such a remedy be equalled? or is, or can there be, any one more mild?

My remedy is of this nature. It is possessed of all these characteristics, and distinguished by them from all others; I prescribe it likewise with all the integrity and candour

candour becoming my profession, age, reputation, and honour, as possessing all these virtues.

But as some carry their incredulity very far, and others are more easily convinced by facts, than by arguments, and as example is by far the shortest way to secure conviction, I shall now produce to the sight of the incredulous, not the patients themselves, who have been cured, but their letters, which it will not be possible to invalidate, because the persons themselves are yet alive, and there are vast numbers of them whose integrity must be above the least shadow of suspicion.

Yet it is not without some reluctance, that I have ventured to produce the letters, with which they have been pleased to honour me, and the certificates which were dictated by gratitude and unaffected truth. My system is indeed so clear and so strong, my success is already so well established and recommended by frequent trials, that I might have justly thought it unnecessary to have recourse to such a proof.

I use it therefore to surmount the incredulity of some, in compliance with the solicitations of others, and to convince the world how many different distempers have been cured by the same remedy; and consequently how infatuated and blind they must be, who will neither hear nor believe that “there is *one general cause* of all dis-

tempers, and that one and the same remedy can of itself cure them all, let them be ever so different.

This is the great point, against which not only the whole faculty of Physicians are in arms, but likewise the prejudice of the public is so strong, that the bare mention of a *Remedy for all disorders* gives the alarm, without reflecting, at the same time, that Bleeding is as universal a remedy in their esteem. Yet, notwithstanding, people of all ranks and sexes set up for judges, and pronounce, with clamour and disdain, a sentence of contempt against me and my powder.

Yet, what can either of these say, when they have read the following letters and certificates, the originals of which I am ready to produce?

What will they be able to say, when they find, beyond all doubt, that so many distempers, apparently so different and so opposite to each other, have been *all* happily and radically cured by a single and identical remedy? I mean my Powder, whose admirable effects at once demonstrate its efficacy, and establish the solidity of my system.

The CONCLUSION.

IT has therefore been demonstrated, that my Powder may be taken with success in every distemper. It is likewise evident, that it may and ought to be repeated, without danger, in all cases; as it appears that it cannot, of itself, produce any bad effect, and that it is capable of producing all the good that any one can desire of it.

This consequence necessarily follows, from the great variety of cures which it has performed in different constitutions affected with different distempers.

Will any one, after all, oppose its excellence and mildness?

Will any one assert, that it is useless, and that it is of no service, when it has cured distempers, which the whole body of physicians have declared incurable? Will any one say that it inflames, or over-heats? If it did, it would have calcined the bodies of those persons, who have repeated it for *forty, fifty, or sixty* days together; or of others, who have taken from *eighty to three hundred* doses of it, in the space of one year.

Will any one say, that it disorders and corrodes the bowels, when it stops the bloody-flux, cures the hemorrhoids, and restores the tone of the stomach?

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Will any one urge, after this, that they have seen some patients void blood after taking it? I will not deny but this may be fact, but I will deny that it is the cause of it; and, as a proof that my powder does not produce this symptom, it need only be repeated in that case; and it will stop this discharge of blood, unless there be some incurable rupture, which will never proceed from the powder, as is manifest from the long use that a great many persons have made of it.

If it should be objected, that, though it does good to some, yet it does harm to others; I beg leave to ask, how that can do harm which is so mild, and may be repeated so often in so many distempers? It may be given to children just born, or to pregnant women before, in, or after their delivery, and to nurses; and at the same time cures both the mother and the child.

You may indeed object, that all persons have not the same constitution; but had all the variety of patients, mentioned in the letters annexed, the same constitution? Did they live upon the same kind of food? Did they inhabit the same country? Did they breathe the same air? Had they the same distemper, the same age, the same constitution?

It is with respect to this difference in the constitution and habit of body, of which some are purged or moved with more difficulty

culty than others, that I have proposed and prescribed a diminution or increase of the dose, according as it operates either too much or too little.

Lastly, though men may look upon a powder, which I maintain to be good for every distemper, as a strange phænomenon in the province of physic, yet it is not the less true, that it has the virtue of curing all; especially as it is demonstrable from experience; and it is impossible that different patients could have been cured by the sole means of my powder, if there were not a general cause of distempers, which is destroyed by it. Distempers differ by accident only; and consequently shew themselves in different parts of the body, and with different symptoms: but they are, notwithstanding, all produced by one and the same cause; I mean, by the humours which are not secreted, and are detained in the blood, the natural circulation of which they disturb; or, being extravasated in different parts of the body, they hinder and impede it in its primitive and natural functions.

C H A P T E R IV.

The Manner of using the Powder.

IT is not alone sufficient to have a good remedy, but we must know how to make use of it. It is evident, from a great many of the following certificates, that it was to the manner of knowing how to make use of my powder, that the patients, in a great measure, owed the cure of several dangerous and chronical distempers; for if the use of it had not been repeated without intermission, they would not have been cured of their complaints.

The Powder therefore must be continued and repeated constantly, and without intermission, in dangerous and stubborn cases, to perform its wonderful cures.

This being premised, I proceed to the manner in which it should be taken.

Care must be taken never to give it in the cold fit of an ague; for the cold shivering with which the patient is seized weakens it, and destroys its activity; so that you must wait till the hot fit begins, for then it can produce its effect.

It may be taken in all the stages of any other distemper with safety.

This Powder should be taken in the morning fasting, in a little cold or lukewarm

warm water, if the disorder or taste of the patient require it. Immediately afterwards take a porringer of *thin* and *light* broth, and three hours after, another of the same sort. In case you have not broth, it may be superseded by a glass of water, or by half a porringer of warm water, with the yolk of an egg beaten into it. You must take care to drink a glass of water after each motion or stool, this vehicle being necessary to temper the salts, to soften and dilute the fæces which form stoppages and obstructions, and are the primary cause of distempers. It also causes the discharge of slimy matter, and evacuates it with ease and without pain. The complaints which are made of its inflaming or over-heating, commonly proceed from a neglect in drinking or diluting. But a remedy ought not to be blamed, when the regimen prescribed is not followed ; and, indeed, Physicians are in the wrong to take occasion, from the misconduct of a patient, of declaiming against my Powder, which is no ways in fault.

Some may be afraid, that their stomachs will be weakened by drinking water ; but they are under a mistake ; for the foulnesses are what weaken it, and not the water, which carries them off.

Some, indeed, entertain a wrong opinion of my Powders, from the first dose they take ; and are dissatisfied, for want of considering that the first dose, meeting immediately

diately with obstacles, a dense plethora, inveterate foulnesses, old obstructions, hard and incruſted fæces, and being not ſufficiently aſſiſted by drinking, has not ſtrength enough to make its way; and then, only putting the humours into motion, without carrying them off, vapours ariſe from this maſs of confuſed fæces, and cauſe either loathings or cholics, or other ſymptoms, of which they complain; and then one perſon immediately grows out of conceit of my powder, another execrates it, a third depreciates it, as if it had done the greateſt miſchief, becauſe it has not wrought a ſpecial miracle in their favour. Where is the juſtice of all this? I would recommend it, therefore, as a precaution againſt all theſe inconveniencies, that as ſoon as ever theſe alterations are diſcovered, and the Powder ceases to work, that the patient ſhould take one or two doſes more, within five or ſix hours after the firſt, and that theſe two doſes ſhould be aſſiſted with two porringers of broth, at the interval of three hours between each of them.

This Powder may be taken four or five hours after meals; and, in caſe of urgent neceſſity, ſooner; having firſt made the patient vomit by means of luke-warm water, or by means of a feather pushed down his throat.

The Powder may be taken in wine, broth or tea, or be formed into pills, by mixing it

it with syrup, for those who have an antipathy against taking it in liquids.

No one need deprive himself of sleep, if he finds himself drowsy after taking it, but may sleep safely for two or three hours after, at which time it generally begins to work : but as soon as it begins to work, the patient must avoid sleeping, that its effects may be the more speedy and efficacious.

Women with-child may take it, and thereby avoid bleeding, which is sometimes judged necessary, to procure a more easy and happy delivery. The Powder will free them from those humours which would render their labour hard and difficult, and thereby will administer more aid and relief than bleeding.

We know that a milk-diet is used purely to restore the balsamic quality of the blood ; nevertheless, as this aliment has ceased to be a natural one, by the constant use and substitution of others from our infancy, it often creates obstructions and bad fermentations, which sometimes produce more dangerous distempers, than those it is intended to cure. To prevent these inconveniences, it would be proper to purge every five or six days, to discharge the slime which this foreign nourishment might have left behind it, which, by fermentation, may produce putrefaction, the cause of divers distempers, that are occasioned by drinking milk.

It would be difficult to prescribe a fixed and invariable rule for the number of doses, which ought to be taken in any particular distemper.

Though distempers proceed from the same cause, yet they are more or less inveterate according to the different habit of the body, or the nature of the constitution ; and for this reason the remedy operates quicker or slower. The advice to be given in such cases, is, to continue the use of the Powder till the patient be perfectly cured. Nevertheless, we may make use of intermissions or intervals between every three, four, six, eight or ten doses, or more, according as the state or the strength of the patient shall require.

This Powder is a specific remedy against spitting of blood, hemorrhages, cholics, defluxions, fluxes, and numberless diseases of that kind, for the cure of which the patient should take at least two, three, or four doses ; oftentimes more is necessary, if the disease be of a long standing, and there be a great disorder in the humours.

It is also of great use in continual burning, malignant, lingering, and hectic fevers, the quincy, peripneumonies, the true and false pleurisy, and other inflammatory diseases ; which may be cured by four, seven, or ten doses.

It removes head-aches, vertigoes, tetters, or ring-worms, numbness of the limbs, the
rheu-

rheumatism, tremors and convulsions by taking to about thirty doses.

The epilepsy, commonly called the falling-sickness, and the scurvy, being in their own nature more inveterate, and more difficult to be cured, require forty, fifty, sixty, and sometimes eighty doses.

In this place, I cannot help observing, that no remedy can cleanse the mass of blood from those *viruses*, which infect it, better than my Powder, as more than *three hundred* persons have experienced, whose names I forbear mentioning, as I have burnt the letters in which they have returned thanks; though I cannot but confess I received great pleasure from the information they gave me, that they were perfectly cured.

It may not be improper to inform the fair sex, that they may continue the use of these powders during their natural courses, and women in child-bed may do the same during their lying-in.

Maids and women may receive benefit from it in the *whites*, which it disperses and cures radically, by a long continuance; which ought to be at least forty days.

Vapours of all sorts are easily dispersed by two, three or four doses, every fifteen days, during eight or nine months.

The *Incubus*, or *Night-mare*, colds, the choaking catarrh, the cough, the palpitation of the heart, the consumption, the

bloody flux, the iliac passion, the diarrhæa, the tenesmus, all sorts of cholics, all disorders of the reins and bladder, the yellow-jaundice, the green-sickness, the suppression or too copious discharge of the *menfes*, are removed by four, six, twelve, or eighteen doses; as well as the gout, the sciatica, the scurvy, sore-eyes, the erisipilas, or St. Anthony's fire, the itch, the piles, and the rickets.

The schirrus, or king's-evil, and the cancer, which are obstinate diseases, and produced by a great corruption, have need of of between twenty to sixty doses; as likewise the dropsy in the breast, for which, sometimes, even one hundred and fifty doses, if not more, are requisite. In the mean time, it should be observed, that other species of dropsies are often cured by four, five, or twenty doses.

To be brief; it is an excellent remedy against the apoplexy: In the very beginning of the fit, the patient should take two doses at once, and you should continue to give him one dose every second hour, during four or six hours, more or less; and if you find that it does not produce as copious an evacuation as could be wished, it will be proper to excite and increase it, and give it new strength, by four, six, or ten grains of tartar-emetic, which, being mixed with the powder, increases its activity, and makes it sur-

surmount all the stoppages and obstructions that prevented the evacuation.

This Powder requires no particular regimen or diet ; you may make use of all sorts of food of good juices and light digestion, such as soup, and boiled or roasted meat at dinner, and at supper likewise. You are only to abstain from sallad and fruits ; but you may, nevertheless, eat fruit that is baked or stewed, and may use all sorts of herbs in pottage. As for your drink, it should be pure water, with a piece of toasted bread in it, with which a little good red wine might be mixed at meals.

They who are in a fever should take no other nourishment than flesh-broth, which they should drink every two, three, or four hours, according as their condition requires, that they may make a gradual transition to soups, and from soups to more solid food, when they shall be entirely freed from the fever.

The public should be advertised, that though we have ascertained the number of doses proper for each distemper, yet it is difficult to determine so precisely, as that the greater or less number should not depend upon the circumstances of the patient. But what ought to secure to us the confidence of our readers, is this, that we can with certainty assure them, that one, two, or three doses more than what is necessary, can never produce any bad effects.

In case the remedy should irritate and increase the disorder (which very seldom happens) yet no dangerous consequences are to be feared, because this proceeds from the redundancy and bad quality of the humours, which being put in motion, produce this increase of the disease; but which will diminish and disappear soon after, by the evacuation. It is therefore necessary to continue the use of the powder, that the evacuation being more copious, the patient may be cured the sooner.

For your direction, I shall give a detail of the exact quantity of the doses, which are proper for every age.

From the birth to one	—	—	}	- 20 grains
year old	—	—		
From 1 to 2	—	—		25
From 2 to 4	—	—		35
From 4 to 8	—	—		45
From 8 to 12	—	—		55
From 12 to 18	—	—		65
From 18 to 60, and	—	—	}	1 drachm, or 72 grains
above	—	—		

If the single dose should not cause a sufficient evacuation, it should be increased by part of another dose, which may be doubled when necessary.

If the patient, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, and the good state of his humours, should find himself purged
too

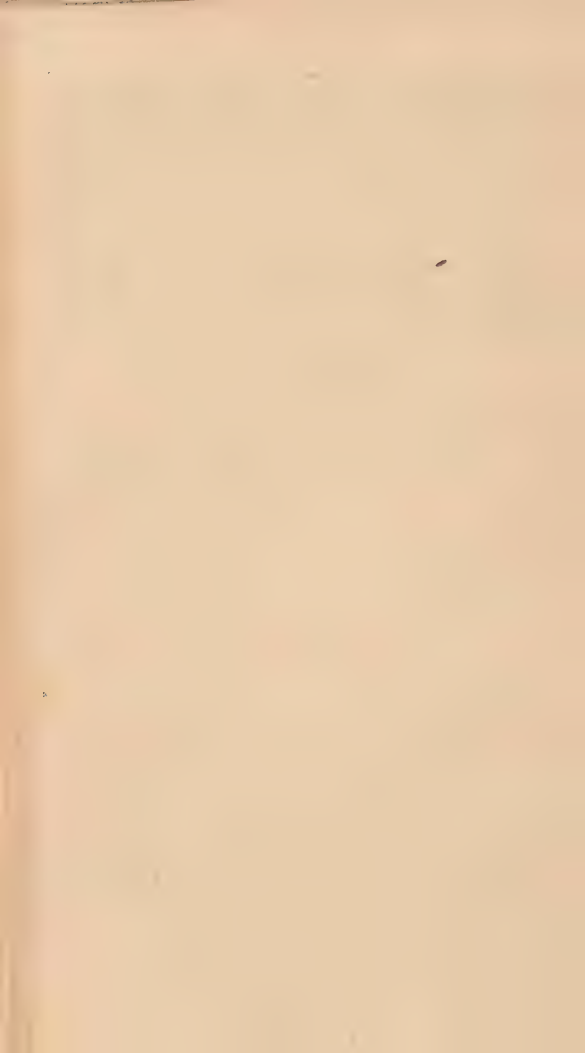
too much by a single dose (which very seldom happens) the dose may then be diminished, in the same proportion as it is increased for those whom it does not purge enough.

This Powder, which never grows old, nor loses its strength or virtue by time, provided it be kept in a dry place, may be safely carried to the remotest parts of the world.

Signed,

A I L H A U D, M. D.

L E T-



L E T T E R S

CONCERNING THE

C U R E S

PERFORMED BY

Dr. A I L H A U D's

UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

The S E C O N D E D I T I O N,
Corrected.

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favour

favour the united applauses of persons of the first rank ; that a great number of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, are become its most zealous defenders ; and the indecent clamours of their brethren, who have published observations against this Specific, have served only to extend its reputation. It is held at present in such esteem as even to exceed the very hopes of its inventor. The King has rewarded him for the discovery of it ; the Parliament of Paris have made two Edicts, in the months of August and October, in the year 1766, against the enemies of AILHAUD's Powder ; every body declares in its favour ; and the poor especially bless a remedy which is delivered to them *gratis*, and which cures them of every distemper that is curable.

THE invitation given to those who attend the Hospitals, to the Lords of Manors, to Curates of Parishes, and to all charitable persons in general, to send for a quantity sufficient for the poor, is the best resource for the sufferings of mankind, and the least equivocal or ambiguous proof of the disinterestedness of him, who supplies them with it in so generous a manner.

As it would prove tedious to translate all the Letters written to Mr. D'AILHAUD, on account of the Universal Remedy, we shall insert only those sent by the chief person-
ages

ages, who have sent him authentic certificates.

THE curious may apply to Mr. WINNING, at the Carpet and Blanket Warehouse, the North Side of St. Paul's Churchyard, who is the only person in Great Britain that has the Sale of the UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

IF any person, for their better satisfaction, should desire to peruse the following Letters in the original French, they may be furnished with them, according to the Edition published by Permission at Carpentras, A. D. 1766.

F L E T.



L E T T E R S

A D D R E S S E D T O

Mr. D'AILHAUD,

Counsellor and Secretary to His Most
Christian Majesty, Baron of Castelet,
Lord of Vitrolles and Mount-Justin,
M. D. of the College of Aix, in
PROVENCE;

B Y T H E

NOBILITY, GENTRY, PHYSICIANS,
SURGEONS, &c.

L E T T E R I.

YOUR Powders always produce wonderful effects upon those that take them; notwithstanding which, they cannot persuade our Physicians to approve of them, though they see the cures which they perform. However, there is one who makes use of them; and another, having his son seized with an universal Rheumatism, con-

sent to his making a trial of them ; when two doses enabled him to go abroad, and he was in a condition to be carried to his father, who lives about four leagues from hence ; and then he took three doses more. He is now well, and if he would have listened to me, he should have taken some more doses to establish his health.

Malignant Fevers have been very rife in these parts, and carried away a great many. I had a man and a maid servant attacked with this disease ; the former was cured with six doses, without bleeding ; the other with the same number, notwithstanding she would be bled twice after the two first doses, once in the arm, and the second time in the foot, which brought her into so dangerous a state, that she was at the point of death, and sent for her confessor. Being in a delirium, I forced her to take the third dose, which had so good an effect, that she recovered her senses : I continued prescribing this divine remedy, and she is cured.

The daughter of Mr. Touya, a button-maker of this town, being in a most deplorable condition from the same disease, I went to visit her, and with four doses put her out of all danger.

A person named Barraqué, a servant at the Golden Lion in this town, who had formerly lived with me, being very ill, I persuaded him to take your Powders ; three doses restored him to his health.

A poor

A poor girl, of a tender age, affected with the Dropsy, came to beg a dose of the Powder of me, which I gave her very willingly. She took it; and her mother, whom I have seen since, informed me that she was cured. I do not know her name, but I know that she is grand-daughter to one Lanthere, of this town, who lives in Scgueres-street.

I am now going to relate a surprizing cure. Mr. Petel, general contractor for the navy, before he sat out for Paris, at the beginning of last April, the horses being in his chaise, was attacked with a fit of the Gout, to which he had been subject for some time: I went to wish him a good journey; but finding him in bed, I prescribed your Powders to him, which he consented to take, from the assurances I gave him, that they would soon put him into a condition of going on his journey. He took one dose, which had so wonderful an effect upon him, that he found himself easy about ten o'clock at night. He felt, notwithstanding, a numbness in his foot, but had a very good night, I went the next morning to visit him, and to persuade him to take a second dose. I found him up, and ready to come to my house, to inform me that he was going his journey, and that he was free from pain. He accordingly performed his journey, without any return of

the fit, and came hither again on Tuesday last, in perfect health.

One Pillot, a weaver of Jeube, was attacked with a malignant Erisipelas on his head, which occasioned my going to see him, though he lived a quarter of a league from my country seat, where I then was. He was in bed in a little hovel, his head and his whole body were very much swoln; his smell was very offensive, and he spake inarticulately, and with great difficulty.— Seeing him in this condition, I prescribed him a dose of your Powder; he answered me by signs which I did not understand: but a woman who was by, told me, that they gave him nothing but broth, wine, or water; and that, as soon as it was in his mouth, he returned it through his nose; and, consequently, that it could be of no service to him, because he could swallow nothing. Nevertheless, I insisted upon his taking the Powder, and at last I made the poor fellow consent to it: I prepared it for him in an earthen dish, to make him swallow it, if possible; I gave it to him myself: He had scarce got it in his mouth, when he returned it through his nose. As it fell into the dish, I was not at all discouraged, nor indeed was the patient, who longed for a cure: at length, with great difficulty, he swallowed the Powder. The next morning he was seemingly dead, but about nine o'clock a child came to me, desiring me to let

let him have a dose of the Powder, (telling me that his father had suffered very much during the night) and I sent it him with great pleasure. The man was perfectly cured, and is now full of vigour and health.

Signed,

Oleron,

TAULES Lord DONECEY.

15 June, 1765.

LETTER II.

WE have had here Madam de Bongard, daughter of Mr. de Bertilly, comptroller and treasurer to the gentlemen cadets, and Page to the King, who was delivered with great difficulty. This young lady had a fever at the end of the eighth day, with a considerable inflammation in the lower belly, accompanied with a loss of milk. Neither physic nor surgery were spared, but no medicines had any effect. The patient being in great danger, her father, who is a great friend to your admirable Powders, sent to the Carmelites for a packet, containing ten doses, which cured her in fifteen days; and she enjoys a good state of health, in spite of all other prescriptions.

Mr. Curien, a merchant of this place, a gross, but well-looking man, was attacked by a Schirrus in the liver for some time; Physic and Surgery exerted their utmost powers,

powers, without having any thing more to prescribe. The patient, being quite emaciated, had recourse to the Carmelites, from whom he received several packets of your wonderful Powders. By those he was perfectly cured in about two or three months, recovered his flesh, and is now surprizingly well.

For my own part, I cured myself of a Nephritic Cholic, and have cured a great many of fevers, defluxions of the breast, colds, obstinate coughs, dysenteries, vomitings of blood, &c. and prescribed to several in the gout, who have had no return of it for one or two years, though before they had it twice a year; not to mention a great many other disorders. I see surprising cures performed by your Powders every day.

Luneville, in Lorraine,

Signed,

9 August, 1765.

MONTANT,

Surgeon in Ordinary to the
King of Poland.

LETTER III:

I Can delay no longer to inform you, that on the 13th of December, 1763, I was sent for to Boubert on the Canche, to visit one Eugene Ledoigt, aged about 24 years, who had been ill for a twelvemonth past, and was given over by all the physicians and surgeons of the place. At my entrance,

trance, I was shocked to see a person in the Phthisyc, worn to a mere skeleton; his skin was dry, and burning hot, and he had had no sleep for six months at least. After I had examined him, and enquired of him concerning all his complaints, and the manner in which he had been treated, I was afraid of prescribing any medicine but your excellent Powder, and that in a very small quantity, that is to say, one dose at three times; which I repeated, and continued increasing it till it came to a whole dose at once. He had taken about forty-five doses in four months time, after which he recovered his taste and his appetite so well, that he is now as fat as any one need to be.

In May, 1764, in the village of Fieuville, near Abbeville, the wife of a weaver, eight days after her delivery, was attacked with a continual burning fever, attended with heated urine, and a suppression of her evacuations. This woman was healed by taking two doses of your Powders.

Some time after, another woman, of the same place, affected with the same disorder, was likewise cured by two doses,

In February 1766, at the village of Bournier, between Doulens and Herdin, in the province of Artois, a man aged about 64 years, being ill of a continual inflammatory fever, attended with faintings, shortness of breath, and so great an oppression that he was in danger of being suffocated, was
cured

cured by taking four doses of your excellent Powder.

At *Filliares*, near
Heslin, in *Artois*,
12 *April*, 1766.

Signed,
GILLION,
Master Surgeon.

LETTER IV.

MISS Montgon, my youngest daughter, was in the convent, and was then but eight years old, but tall and big enough for one of twelve. She was afflicted, between four and five months, with pains in her stomach, and vomiting after meals. I was resolved to give her your Powders; and knowing her to be very hard to purge, I went beyond the quantity prescribed for one of her age, and made her take a full dose, which did not move her at all, but made her make urine copiously for twenty-four hours; and from that time to this she has been free from her disorder.

At the Castle of
Vedrines,
near *Brioude*, in *Auvergne*,
16 *July*, 1766.

Signed,
The Marquis of *Montgon*.

LETTER V.

I Have saved the life of my treasurer's daughter, who was given over by her Physicians and Surgeons, by curing her of a disorder of which one of her sisters died the year before. This child was scorched up, covered all over with the Leprosy, and could neither take nor swallow any thing. Seeing her in this condition, I said to her father, Sir, as she can take nothing by the mouth, give her half a dose, mixed with water, in clysters, and you will find that the stomach will empty and cleanse itself afterwards, and she will then be able to swallow. My advice was followed, and it had so good an effect, that she is perfectly recovered, to the great surprize of those gentlemen who had before given her over; and her father has thanked me for my care.

A young lady, a relation of mine, of a delicate constitution, and a weak breast, being in a dangerous way, notwithstanding the advice of the most able physicians in Lower Poitou; a man of uncommon abilities, and more zealous for the health of his patient, and his own reputation, than his interest, after having exhausted every specific to restore her to her health, finding that all the medicines he had prescribed did not answer his expectations, did, at last, himself advise, and make her take in his presence,

presence, the UNIVERSAL REMEDY, which restored her to her health.

Signed,

The Marquis D'ESPALIGNY,
Grand Seneschal of *Poitou*.

Ry, near *Mirebeau* in *Poitou*,

21 July, 1766.

LETTER VI.

THE Surgeon-Major of the regiment of infantry of Saxe-Gotha, in garrison here, has given your Powder to three soldiers, who were sick in the hospital ; one of whom had been in a languishing condition there for eight months, and had tried every remedy without effect : three doses cured him. After the first dose, he voided a parcel of worms : he is at present with his company, and does duty. The second voided bloody urine ; a single dose stopped that disorder ; he remains still in the hospital. The third had an hectic fever ; he has already taken seven or eight doses ; and there are hopes of his cure likewise. As for my own part, it confirms my health more and more every day. I return you thanks for all your good prescriptions, which you have been so kind as to honour me with in your letters, during so long and tedious a disease,

disease, which would have brought me to the grave, had it not been for your UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

Signed,

DE SAINT-FIEF, Captain in *Plunker's* Regiment of Foot, in the Service of their Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesties.

Luxembourg,

14 August, 1766.

LETTER VII.

IT is sixteen years ago, since I began to take your Powders, for a most violent Cholic which endangered my life. I had been two years in this condition, without being able to digest any thing, voiding whatever I eat without any alteration; which rendered me extremely weak, and I was never well. Being nearly exhausted by the remedies which I had taken, I was determined to take a dose of your Powder, in the instant that I should be attacked with a fit of the cholic; I accordingly did so, which freed me from pain in one hour's time; and I was well enough to receive a great deal of company that very day. I continued to take one dose every fourth day, for three weeks, and deferred them according as I

G

found

found myself grow better. I believe I had taken three parcels, or packets, the first year; afterwards I took only one dose every six weeks; these Powders always made me void a great deal of phlegmatic, bilious, slimy matter. For these four years I have made very little use of them, having had but two fits of the cholic since I began to take your Powder.

One of my friends, about twenty-four years of age, had been afflicted with a slow, lingering fever for four years; she took a dose of your Powder every day for four days successively, which produced such a strong evacuation, that she voided, in one day, more than eighty times, excrements, the stench of which was intolerable. This threw her into a violent fever, attended with a dreadful cholic. She took again, in the afternoon, half a dose, which moved her five or six times; in a few hours after she felt no pain, and is now entirely freed from her lingering fever.

I had a servant who was ill of a Dysentery: This disease had made terrible havoc in the parishes near Boulogne. No remedy had been found to stop it; more than half of the patients died who were attacked by it. I made my man take a dose of your Powder, which, though he was then very ill, quite recovered him in about four hours after.

I have given it for different diseases to
three

three different persons ; the first had a nervous disorder ; the second, a dropfy in the breast ; and the third a fever ; and it cured them all. I know several persons who make use of it, and highly applaud it. But you are so accustomed to hear its praises, that it can receive no addition from mine.

Signed,

D'AUSEY, Marquis of Cressy.

Poitiers, in Poitou,

24 August, 1766.

LETTER VIII.

YOUR Universal Remedy always performs wonders. One Joseph Vermelle, a poor vine-dresser of this town, who was not able for a long time to do any thing to earn a livelihood, and was scarce able to drag himself along the streets, is so perfectly cured by it, that he works any where in carrying wood, exercises his strength in every manner, without the least inconvenience, and lives at present upon the fruits of his labour. Four or five doses of your *Universal Remedy* sufficiently effected the cure of this poor man, who blesses God, and the inventor of so great a remedy.

A woman, named Joan Theraube, of the same town, who had been given over for

two years by the physician that attended her, and whose stomach was entirely ruined, either by her disorder, or by the long use, (I might have said the execrable abuse) of milk, to which she was advised, has recovered her appetite, her strength, and flesh, by means of four and twenty doses of your Remedy, which I prescribed her.— Another woman, named Tourrel, of the parish of Ribes, who for these two years has been confined to her room on account of a tumour, or swelling, in the superior and anterior part of the *thorax*, has been enabled to go to church, which is a great way from her own house, by taking about nineteen doses of this Powder. She never ceases to bless the effects of this Remedy and the author of it, for his charity in giving it to her. This made such an impression upon the parish, that Mr. Le Prieur himself makes use of it, with the greatest satisfaction, resolving never to make use of any other remedy. I shall conclude with some cures performed in my own house.

About two months ago my wife was suddenly seized with an inflammatory swelling in her breast, which gave me some apprehensions of a cancer. Two doses of the *Universal Remedy* put an end to both our fears: But I must confess, I was obliged to make use of all my rhetoric to persuade her to take it; so great a prejudice had she imbibed against it!

My

My daughter, aged twenty-two, in all other respects very healthy, had her face covered all over with large red pimples, which disfigured her, and made her very uneasy. She was cured of them by taking two doses of your powder.

Joan Crutolon, my servant maid, of the parish of Lablachere, was, about three months ago, suddenly seized with the paroxysm of a fever, attended with pains in the reins, and in her head, which were so violent, that she was almost distracted. One dose of the *Universal Remedy* dissipated all these symptoms so effectually, that she was able to go about her business within thirty-six hours, and has been remarkably well ever since.

I might be too prolix, if I should enter into a detail of the great number of common complaints, which have been removed, by taking your medicine, from a variety of patients.

Signed,

DAVISARD, M. D.

Joyeuse, in the lower Vivarais,

14 Sept. 1766.

L E T T E R IX.

THE good of mankind obliges me to give you a detail of a great number of cures wrought by your *Universal Remedy* in my presence. Nothing should be omitted, when we are about to prove the goodness of a medicine, known in every part of the world, by incontestible facts ; and which are at the same time so astonishing, that none but those who shut their eyes can doubt of its efficacy.

I. Miss Magis, the daughter of a merchant who has been settled here some years, has been some time in a weak and deplorable state of health : she was judged to be in a consumption, and she had all the symptoms of one ; she coughed continually, and could take no rest either by day or by night ; besides which, she had a slow, lingering, hectic fever, which weakened her so much, that had it not been for your *Universal Remedy*, she could not have lived a fortnight longer. Her Physician had given her over. Mr. de la Croix, Surgeon-Major to the Regiment of Flanders, was the only person who continued to attend her, and that was merely from a principle of friendship ; for he frequently assured me, that he could do no more for her ; and, in short, that he had seen a great many patients, but had never met with one in her case ; and at the same time

time confessed that he was at a loss to determine what it was. I importuned him for a long time to permit her to take some doses of the *Universal Remedy*; her parents were against it; but seeing that there was no resource, they gave their consent to her trying one dose, which made her void hard clotted bile, with slimy purulent fæces. The Surgeon, who is justly esteemed a man of great abilities in his profession, was in the greatest astonishment, and ordered her to continue the Powder. After the third dose, her cough and fever ceased, and after the eighth, she was radically cured. She is at present at Leige with her father, and has ever since been in perfect health.

2. One of our Notaries here has a little girl, about six or seven years old, who from her very birth had been troubled with fainting fits, and appeared as dead four or five times in an hour. The Physicians of this place have exhausted all their art to cure her, but in vain. Her father, after consulting the most celebrated Physicians in Paris, Montpellier, and London, which put him to immense expences, without procuring the least relief to his child, at length had recourse to the *Universal Remedy*; and ten doses perfectly cured her. I forbear mentioning either the name of the father or his daughter, for fear of giving them any uneasiness; because the disorder with
which

which she was affected, was, I believe, a very inveterate Epilepsy.

3. The Chevalier de Blangeur, a veteran Life-guard to his Majesty, was attacked last year with a violent fever, attended with very acute pains in his left arm, owing to a Rheumatism of twenty years standing. His Physician made him take a variety of medicines, without procuring him any relief. I importuned him to take the *Universal Remedy*, and the fifth dose not only removed the fever, but his rheumatism likewise. He is now at Madrid, where he is in perfect health, as I understand by a letter I received from him a few days ago.

4. In June last, I was myself attacked with a Tertian Ague, attended with an acute pain in my head. Seven doses of the *Universal Remedy* entirely cured me; and I never was so well in my life, as I have been since that time. I would not let any Physician or Surgeon attend me, and I am resolved never to make use of any.

5. Mr. Boeleux, Contractor for his Majesty's Board of Works and Fortifications, had a Quartan Fever about eighteen months, during which time he had taken every medicine that could be thought of; but, finding that nothing could remove the fever with which he was affected, he tried the *Universal Remedy*. He is now at the seventh dose, and he missed the fever yesterday; from whence he imagines himself to be cured,

cured, but is determined to take a few doses more, by way of security and prevention.

I can assure you, that all my acquaintance, who have tried the above-mentioned Remedy, have always been cured by it, let their distemper be what it would. It would be too tedious to give you a detail of them, but I hope I shall soon be able to give you an account of some new cures.

Signed,

VENDROUX, Comptroller of the Posts,
and Deputy of the Affairs of his
Majesty's Household.

Dunkirk,

19 September, 1766.

LETTER X.

MR. Mabilie, a Notary Public, was very much troubled with a Retention of Urine; a single dose of the *Universal Remedy* cured him.

Mr. Desvachez, his brother-in-law, had frequently epileptic fits, attended with a violent fever. The physician who attended him, finding his patient in the utmost danger, advised his relations to a consultation of Physicians. Accordingly, three Physicians were called in, who were of opinion that his case was desperate, and that no-
thing

thing more could be done for him; in effect, he had lost all his senses. Mr. Mabile, whom we have just mentioned, gave him, at several times, a dose of your Powder in the morning; and in the afternoon he came to his senses. By continuing the use of your Universal Remedy, he remains in perfect health.

Mr. Montreuil, a merchant, was attacked by the Phthisic, about a year ago; he coughed and spit both day and night; he had a great loss of appetite, and a slow, lingering fever. His cure was effected by about thirty doses of your Powder. I forbear mentioning a vast number of other cases, confining myself only to the most striking, &c.

Signed,

DUPONT DE CASTILE, Counsellor
and Secretary of the King.

Valenciennes, in Hainault,
20 October, 1766.

L E T T E R XI.

MY present avocations will not permit me to inform you of the principal observations which I have made upon the use of the *Universal Remedy*; I shall confine myself to a single one.

About

About three years ago, I was sent for by the Lady who is President of St. Colombe, to tap the wife of John Sylvester, the Lady's farmer, by the order of Dr. Cairol of Mirepoix. After trying all the means that could be thought of, to prevent a rupture and effusion, and finding that the dropsy was become so desperate, that the patient could not receive any relief but by tapping, I performed the operation, and repeated it seven times within the space of a year; drawing from her each time * fifty pints of water; during which, and in the intervals between the operations, I never failed recommending your Powder. At last, I got the better of all those who were against it; and, from the first doses, I had the satisfaction to find the swelling of her body considerably diminished, and that of the navel especially, which had increased to the size and length of a child's arm of two years old, and suspended as far as her right thigh. I made her continue the Powder; and at the tenth dose every thing disappeared. She has enjoyed her health perfectly these two years, her menses having returned about a year ago. She is at present seven months gone with-child, without the least signs of a relapse into her former disorder, the symptoms of a true pregnancy being very clear; she still continues her labour, and works daily in the fields.

This

This is all I can add at present, concerning the good effects of your Powder : I shall reserve the principal cases till I have more leisure, &c.

Signed,
PALMADE, Master Surgeon,

Chalabre, in Languedoc,
20 October, 1766.

L E T T E R XII.

MR. John Foulques, a manufacturer of silk stockings, at St. Laurents, has laboured, these eight years, under a very great inflammation in the superior part of the great orbit of the eye ; on account of which he often applied himself to Mr. Mejan, of Montpellier, the most celebrated Surgeon in those parts. Mr. Mejan gave him a great many prescriptions for this fistula, which were followed with the greatest exactness. Notwithstanding this, his disorder terminated in an abscess, which suppurated, and discharged itself copiously for several years ; so that the patient wished for death, rather than to live in so deplorable a condition.—He applied to me, and I prevailed upon him to take your Powders ; he took ten doses. The third dose removed the inflammation entirely ; the seventh deterged or cleansed the

the

the abscess of the fistula ; the ninth closed the wound, and the patient was radically cured. It is proper to observe, that he has enjoyed a perfect health ever since that time, and has grown fat : though during his disorder, the great discharge had reduced him to a skeleton. He has done me the favour to come to this town on purpose to thank me, and assure me of his gratitude.

Signed,

SERRE', Master Surgeon of *St. Laurent le Misnier, Lower Languedoc, near Ganges.*

Montpellier,

19 July, 1766.

LETTER XIII.

LAST February, my wife fell into a putrid fever, which held her for two and twenty days ; by means of nine doses of your Powder, she has perfectly recovered. My daughter, about twelve years old, was ill at the same time with my wife, of a putrid, verminous fever. By taking four doses of your excellent Powder, which made her void forty worms, she was perfectly cured. I know of no remedy better than yours ; it never suffers the patient to relapse, and leaves no bad symptoms behind

hind it. For my part, I shall never make use of any other.

Signed,

FRAICHNET, Master Surgeon.

Bonrencontre, in Agenois,

17 July, 1766.

L E T T E R XIV.

I Can never give you praises enough for your most invaluable Powders. They have had such an amazing effect upon one of my maids, whose leg was almost mortified, that I can never doubt of their uncommon virtues. I had recourse to all the powers of physick, to procure her some relief, but in vain; though I was at a great expence. But by means of three or four parcels of your powders, she is very much relieved, and continues to make use of them. I know a great many in the country who have taken them, &c.

Signed,

PRIRIER, Seneschal of Champigny.

Champigny upon the Veude, near

Richelieu in Touraine,

19 July, 1766.

A L E T,

*A LETTER from Mr. CHAMPION,
Dean of the College of Physicians at Mons,
in Maine.*

I Think I cannot better display the good offices you are incessantly heaping upon the poor, or pay that homage to truth which I ought, in behalf of your Powder against its implacable enemies, than by multiplying the evidences of its excellence by the salutary effects which it produces before my eyes, and the cures which is performed by it alone, or to which it contributes.

Every day have I been in expectation of your last volume: I at length received it with a great deal of pleasure, neatly bound, for which I return you my hearty thanks. I have read it through with so much satisfaction that I was resolved to read the former volumes carefully, which I had run over in haste. But this puts me to some inconvenience, as I have but little leisure. In a word, I shall make the best use of your present, considering the continual avocations to which I am exposed.

Accept then, I beg you, Sir, this feeble testimony of my obligations, and be persuaded that I have made no variation in the judgment that I have passed concerning your Powders from my own experience. I enter upon the subject with the cure of our Magdalen, No. 4. page 294. of your last volume, a new subject for thanks.

1st, It was the 15th of June last, that this young woman made the first trial of the *Universal Remedy*, in the decline of a relapse of a malignant catarrhal fever, that affected her breast. On the 17th she took a second dose; the 20th I gave her an electuary, composed of juice of liquorice 1 scruple, of *cynoglos*, or dogs-tongue root, and cacao butter, each half a drachm, and sugar half an ounce: the whole to be divided into four doses, to be taken every three hours, and repeated the next day.

The 21st, in the evening, bled in the arm, and repeated the next morning; and in the evening, half an ounce of diacodium. The 29th, the nocturnal sweats continuing to excess, and the patient complaining of a pain in her side, with a dry cough, I ordered her to be bled twice that day in the arm, which mitigated her sweats, and almost removed the pain in the thorax. July 1st, a fourth dose of the powder, a fifth the 3^d; a sixth on the 7th of July, and a seventh the 13th; all of which were attended with a gentle evacuation, more or less copious, and two of them with a great many worms.

July 17th, at night, a violent relapse, on account of having been too active, through an excess of good spirits, and without my knowledge; in consequence of which she wetted thirteen shifts within that night and the next afternoon. On the 18th, about
ten

ten at night, the fever having increased very much, attended with an oppression of the breast, she was bled in the arm : she wetted only one shift in the night. The 19th, in the morning, a greater increase of the fever, which forced me to open a vein again. The 20th, gave the eighth dose of the Powder ; the ninth the 26th ; the tenth the 1st of August ; the eleventh the 5th ; at last a recovery without a relapse : and the 27th of September, the twelfth finished the cure to my great satisfaction.

2. On July 19th of the same year, Mrs. Bellemarre was in the fifteenth day of a continual fever, with irregular paroxysms ; and at the thirteenth dose of the *Universal Remedy*, she did me the honour to send to me ; but she had so great a confidence in your Powders, as well as Mr. Bellemarre, that I had nothing to do but make my observations, not indeed without trembling, upon the consequences of a malignant catarrhal fever, which gave me great apprehensions for the lungs, and seemed to me to require various assistances administered with the greatest prudence.

July 26th, the Powder caused a bilious vomiting, and five or six stools. The next day, gave the sixteenth dose, followed three hours after with eighteen grains of ipecacuanha, which I prefer to *tart. fib.* She vomited twice or thrice with ease : about

two hours after, she took half a dose of the Powder, and found herself very well.

The 28th she was seized with the menstrual flux. Notwithstanding this, she took a dose of your Powder the next day, with a success that surprized me ; it having caused eight stools, without the gripes, and at the same time promoted the periodical flux ; though it seemed to me rather more likely to have hindered it. But however copious the evacuation might have been, Mr. Bellemarre gave her half a dose more, which caused four more stools.

August the 1st, gave the nineteenth dose ; the twentieth the 3d ; the twenty-first the 4th ; August 5th, in the morning, a paroxysm, after having wetted three shifts in the night ; in the evening, a dry husky cough and oppression, which did not last above three hours. I recommended bleeding to no purpose ; the *Universal Remedy* was to do every thing. The twenty-second dose was taken the 7th ; the twenty-third the 11th, early in the morning, About nine o'clock I found her in a paroxysm, which had begun with a shivering ; notwithstanding, she took half a dose about twelve o'clock ; nine or ten stools in all ; another paroxysm towards the evening ; the left leg œdematous, but less painful, and less benumbed.

August 13th, one dose, which caused five stools within nine hours, and I found her
with

with very little fever : she continued to mend for three days after ; my fears ceased ; the Powders were victorious. A dose on the 19th, another the 21st ; the last (which made the twenty-seventh and a half) on the 31st.——: perfect cure, to the glory of the *Univerſal Remedy*, to the confuſion of its calumniators, to my great ſatisfaction, to the applauſe of every phyſician, or practitioner, who is free from prejudice, and a friend to mankind.

3. July the 11th, my ſon gave a doſe of your Powder to one Bordagere, belonging to Mr Maule, in a tertian fever or ague ; a third doſe, given on the 24th, was ſufficient for her cure.

4. Auguſt the 3d, two doſes, at two different times, were given to a poor woman, named Droune, about fifty years of age ; ſhe was afflicted with a cancer in her breaſt, which was beginning to ulcerate : They cauſed but two ſtools, for which reaſon I repeated them the next day. I continued giving her one or two doſes every day, ſo that about the 23d of Auguſt ſhe had taken thirty-four ; about September 18, ſhe had taken twenty more, and had uſed in all about four ounces of ointment of canet. I was very deſirous of carrying the experiment farther ; but, notwithſtanding the mildneſs with which theſe medicines operated, and the benefit ſhe received by them, the poor unhappy woman had not
per-

perseverance enough to make trial of any more of them.

5. August 4th, one dose was given to the cook of the Benedictines, belonging to the Abbey of St. Vincent, who was troubled with a violent spasmodic cholic, with the greatest success, assisted with half an ounce of salt of saignée (for he had taken an emetic on the 2d of August, which had no effect) and four clysters in the evening, but had no stool. The 5th, a second dose was given, which produced a copious and salutary evacuation. August 7th, the patient was able to go abroad.

6. The 7th of the same month, one dose was given to Miss Thoury; it was the day after a nephritic fit, and her menses were just over; a second dose the 19th, a third the 21st, with the greatest success.

7. December 23d, one dose was given to our Magdalen, the first of the present year, at the beginning of a cold, with the greatest success imaginable, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A dose on February 19th, voided a great many worms; one on the 31st of March, which had the same effect.

8. On the 5th of last January, a dose was given to Mrs. Thoury, a widow, of a very advanced age, in a fresh attack of the Palsy, she was purged very violently indeed, but without any cholic, and very
much

much for her benefit, as it carried away her disorder.

9. February 12th, one dose to La Sou-chay, a fruiteress of St. Germain, for a very violent pain in her stomach, but without any fever. In the evening, one drachm of *theriaca*, a second dose the next day, the first having given her no motion. This made her bring up an egg, which she had eaten on the 8th, and had grown hard, instead of digesting. The third dose was given the 14th, the fourth the 16th, the fifth the 19th, the sixth the 22d; the menses on the 23d, succeeded by a cure.

10. On the 15th of the same month, one dose was given to Rouillard, jun. of the same place, after bleeding three or four times in the arm for a false pleurisy. A second dose the 19th, a third on the 23d, a fourth on the 3d of March, a fifth the 12th, which confirmed the cure.

11. February 21st, a dose was given to one named Vieffe, in a pleurisy, after being bled in the arm once; a second the 23d, which proved sufficient for her cure.

12. March 5th, one dose to the young woman's brother, No. 1. p. 294. of your last volume, after bleeding thrice in the arm for the same complaint; a second the 8th, with a happy success.

13. March 5th, a dose was given to a young maid belonging to Madam de Pul-nau, for a double tertian, which proceeded
from

from an inveterate head-ach ; a third, on the 8th, carried off both the fever and the head-ach.

14. March 10th, Miss Bellemarre gave one dose to a young country girl, her servant, for a double tertian ; a second dose the next day ; a sixth the 17th or 18th, succeeded, some time after, with 2 grains of *tart. stib.* in two doses ; a copious evacuation upwards and downwards. These doses made her void a great many worms. On March 24th, gave the eighth dose ; in the night-time she grew delirious, which, together with the worms, and a state of indolence and deafness, indicated a putrid, malignant fever, which the pulse presaged from the first. The 26th, a bilious vomiting, for which I repeated two grains of the emetic, in two doses. The 28th, gave a bolus of powder of vipers, and contrayerva, of each half a drachm ; myrrh 12 grains, and syrup of kermes, to be made into three doses, which were taken every third hour with the greatest success. The boluses were repeated the 30th, together with theriaca and lemonade ; in a word, a cathartic bolus terminated the cure, because the patient would not take the Powders.

15. March the 14th, Madam Rebin, of the parish of St. Benedict, tried a dose, to her entire satisfaction, after having left off the usual purges, because of the ill effects she had felt from those, which she had formerly

formerly taken, on account of an extreme weakness of the nervous kind. A fifth dose was taken April the 16th; the 25th a perfect cure, from an intermittent fever, by means of the Powder, cordial antispasmodic draughts, and syrup of bark, mixed with iris of Florence and wine.

16. March 22d, Madam Bellemarre gave a dose to her son, aged about fourteen years, for a double tertian; she gave the second the 24th, the third the 27th, omitting the 29th and 30th; and April 1st, the fever was gone.

17. March 22d, my son gave a dose to one Louvel, a poor girl about twenty years of age, for a continual fever, with pains all over her body, and a second the next day; a third the 25th; bled twice in the foot on the 27th; gave a fourth dose the 29th; a fifth the 22d of April, which confirmed the cure.

18. March the 31st, Miss Tasté took a dose of your Powder for a violent rheumatism in the neck, which had troubled her between three and four days; she took a second the next day. These two doses having very little effect, she took two doses at once the next day, which operated but very indifferently; but on the 3d of April the same dose operated beyond all expectation. These six doses effected a perfect cure in four days time.

19. June 17th, a dose was given to one Le Bruns, of the parish of du Pré, a man sixty years old, after bleeding four times in the arm, the 15th and 16th, for a real pleurisy; gave the second dose the 19th, the third the 20th; the 21st bled again twice, because of the violence of the fever, the hardness of the pulse, the pain in his side, putrid spitting, and impatient prayers of the patient; gave a fourth dose on the 22d, which was soon succeeded by a perfect cure.

20. June the 20th, the day after being bled twice in the foot, one dose was given to a young maid, servant of Mr. de Sestriche; sen. who was troubled with a fever, attended by paroxysms, and an excessive pain in the head; gave the second dose on the 22d, on the expiration of the paroxysm; a third the 24th; and a cure succeeded.

21. June the 25th gave a dose to one Hervé, a poor man lately married, belonging to Magdalen parish, after bleeding thrice in the arm for a pleurisy; a third dose, July 2d recovered him.

22. July the 2d, gave one dose to the wife of Mr. Dagoreau, a shoe-maker, for a troublesome rheumatism in the neck, near the scapula, without any fever. A second dose the next day, a third the 4th; and in the evening I found her up, and in good spirits, troubled only with a slight pain in one of her arms.

23. The 4th of July, gave one dose to the Visitor of the Benedictines, at the Abbey of St. Vincent, for an Asthma; and a second dose on the 8th; both of them so much to his satisfaction, that he begged me to give him some more, to carry with him in his journey.

24. The 11th of July, gave a dose to a woman belonging to the tan-yard, who was seized with . They had begun the 9th with 4 grains of *tart. fib.* the patient would not consent to be bled in the foot; but in the evening I found that she had altered her mind, and undergone the operation, and I ordered her to repeat the bleeding the next morning. Gave a second dose the 12th, a third the 13th, a fourth the 18th, a fifth the 21st, a sixth the 24th, a seventh the 31st. On the 10th of August the menses appeared, and on the 18th gave the eighth dose, and the ninth dose the 19th. On the 24th of August bled twice, gave the tenth dose the 27th, which had a wonderful effect; but on September 6th, there came on such a fit of the asthma, with a palpitation of the heart, that I thought it necessary to have recourse to the following bolus:

TAKE kermes min. 3 grains, scammony of Aleppo, 9 grains; squills and saffron, of each 18 grains; aron-root, and *sperma-ceti*, of each one drachm; incorporated

porated with honey, for six doses: take one every hour.

This was attended with immediate success. To prevent a relapse of the Palsy, I intended to continue the Powder; but the poor woman refusing to take it, I left her to her own obstinacy.

25. July 15th, gave a dose to Lady Rome, of the parish of St. Benedict, bed-ridden, without any fever, but so emaciated and weak, that I almost despaired of her; a copious evacuation by siege, but as gentle as could be wished; gave a second dose on the 17th, and on the 18th she was quite recovered.

26. On July 15th, I at last tried your Powder for a Cold, with which I was seized myself after a quotidian fever. The evacuation being very moderate, I repeated it the next day. A fresh cold, with a loathing and loss of appetite, made me have recourse to it again on the 29th and 30th. The fourth dose operated more than either of the former, but with all the mildness imaginable, These four doses did not hinder me from visiting my patients from morning till evening; and I can assert, from my own experience, that our profession never was in possession of a Remedy so efficacious and mild, so universal, or more free from danger.

27. The 26th of the same month, gave
a dose

a dose to one Poirier, a young man, near Grenouillet, in the intermission of his fever. Notwithstanding the most copious and mild evacuation by siege or stool, the head-ach continued equally violent, on account of which I ordered him to be blooded in the foot. The next morning gave a second dose; on the 28th, an evacuation, attended with a critical hæmorrhagy in the night. The 29th, in the morning, I found him in a fine sleep, without any fever; and on the 31st he went to work.

28. July 26th. I gave a dose, in the same house, to a poor woman named Guillet, on her coming out of the paroxysm of a fever, with petechiæ, or pimples, all over her body. The patient would not consent to be blooded, on account of the weakness of her eyes. A second fit in the afternoon; gave the Powder the next day; a third dose the 31st,—and a cure.

29. The same day, gave a dose to the wife of Mr. Bouthier, Sacristan of St. Hilary, after a great loss of blood which succeeded a false conception of three months standing; gave a second dose the next morning; the 28th she was much better.

30. On the 3d of August, gave a dose of your Powder to one Binet, of the parish of St. Benedict, preceded by bleeding in the foot the evening before, for a double tertian; the paroxysm about one o'clock at noon; bleeding repeated; gave a second

dose the next day; a fourth the 8th; on the 9th, four grains of *tart. stib.* in four doses; these operated very copiously, both upwards and downwards; gave the eighth dose the 17th, the ninth the 24th; and the 27th the fever left her.

31. The 18th of August, about four o'clock in the evening, gave a dose to a widow in the same house, for pains in the abdomen, who was shrieking in a shocking manner, and breathed with great difficulty and pain, but without any fever. In the evening I gave her half an ounce of diacodium; and a second dose of the Powder August 23d; bled twice in the arm on the 24th; the pain returning with its first violence, I gave the third dose on the 27th, which was succeeded by a cure.

32. August the 22d, I met with the Chevalier de Tilly, as he came to Alençon; he informed me, that he had lately cured himself, in four days time, of a tertian fever, by taking six doses of your Powders in that time, each dose assisted by half an ounce of salts.

33. August the 22d, gave a dose to the daughter of one Durand, in Gold-street: she had met with a terrible accident on the 20th, having been seized with convulsive motions all over her body, with the loss of her senses, and false languors, occasioned by a violent fright as she was going from table. I began with ordering her immediately

ately to wash her feet with warm water, and gave her five grains of *sal. tartic*, in as many glasses of luke-warm water; after this, I ordered bleeding in the foot, and about nine o'clock at night bled again, and a third time the next morning. After this, the Powder operated so well, that there was no need of repeating it.

34. The 26th of August, gave a dose to one Vanier, a pedlar, aged seventy-five, for an œdema in the lower extremities, which threatened a dropfy; a second dose the 29th; a fifth on the 6th of September; but all without any great success. The 13th gave the sixth dose, on his coming out of a fit of an ague, which had seized him the preceding evening; the seventh the 14th, after a second fit, with a delirium in the night.—This surpasses all credit.

35. September the 3d, gave one dose to Mr. Batteaux, a taylor, in the parish of Pré, in the intermission of a violent fever, which had seized him in the evening; this dose had no sensible effect. A second fit on the 4th; gave a second dose the 5th, which evacuated copiously, and with its usual mildness; a third paroxysm on the 6th in the evening; gave a third dose the 7th, after his sweat. The 8th he was cured, without any relapse.

36. September 3d, gave a dose to Mrs. Chevron, of the parish of St. Benedict, in a quincy, after being bled three times. On

the 5th, the abscess opened, but a small fever remained, which happily yielded to the third dose, taken the 15th; this was too great an intermission, according to my advice and opinion!

37. On the 10th of October, I was overjoyed at meeting Miss Mitton's sempstress, whom I had not seen for a long time, and found her perfectly recovered.— April 13th, 1765, this woman began to take the *Universal Remedy*; she was then about seventeen years of age, and rather large for one of those years, but had never had the menses. I repeated the Powders on the 16th, 18th, 22d, and 25th of April, and the 6th of May. These six doses restored her to a tolerable state of health, without ever procuring her the periodic discharge of her sex. But on the 27th of February, 1766, she consulted me, with tears in her eyes, for a fore hand, which had an œdematous swelling, the very sight of which filled me with fear and concern. I ordered her to return again to the use of your Powders, of which I should have persuaded her to take more, if I could have prevailed on her.

March 12th, an eruption broke out all over her body, attended with a violent itching; on this account I ordered her to be blooded in the arm; and the second day after I gave her a third dose. April 24th, she had got no farther than her thirteenth dose.

On

On the 1st of May, for want of your Powder, I prescribed a diluting cathartic emmenagogue bolus, composed of hemlock in powder, 3 grains ; myrrh, 6 grains ; scammony of Aleppo, and saffron, of each 9 grains ; aloes, and mercurius dulcis, of each 12 grains, the whole mixed with syrup of buckthorn.

May the 3d, I added 3 grains of hemlock, and I added three on the 6th likewise. The last bolus having purged rather too much, I left out, the 9th, 3 grains of scammony, and substituted in its room 12 of hemlock ; the 16th I prescribed 15 grains of hemlock.

May 17th, the menses appeared ; and as for her hand, it mended every day, by means of these medicines, and fomentations of hemlock with strong herbs, in which she fomented her hand warm, for half an hour, or more.

May 27th, gave the fourteenth dose of the Powder ; the fifteenth on June 10th, and the last dose a little while after the menses.

38. 'Tis with a great deal of pleasure that I inform you of the almost perfect cure of a poor girl, twenty-two years of age, or thereabout, who never had the menses, and was afflicted with a scrophulous, ulcerated tumour in her hand, which Madam Helie had the charity to dress. By means of fifty doses, or more, of your Powder, since last April, she has found herself very regular.

39. I had like to have forgot Madam Duplessis, a Religious in the convent of St. Francis of Sablé, of an advanced age, who must have inevitably perished of an inveterate vomiting of all kinds of food, had she not been cured entirely by the *Universal Remedy*. In the months of April, May, and August, I gave her thirty doses of your Powder, besides other medicines ; and she has returned me thanks, for the part I had in her cure, by a letter, dated December 20th, which gave me an inexpressible pleasure. She therein expressly informs me, that she is now in better health, than she ever was before her last illness.

40. I wish, Sir, I could send you an exact account of the disorder and cure of a country Vicar, who was troubled for more than a year with a disorder in the brain, and a nervous complaint, so that he was unable to perform his duty ; but he has of late been able to discharge the duties of his function, let them be ever so long, owing solely to the use of your UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

I should fill a volume, Sir, if I were to give you a detail of all the good effects produced by your Panacea, under my hands, and those of my son, since the last I have mentioned : I shall restrain myself therefore barely to mention them.

I. The

1. The Prior of Degres, who took your Powder three times, between July 10, 1765, and the 15th of the same month.

2. Poor Barbier, of the Magdalen.

3. Poor Le Roux, at the Hospital.

4. Poor Le Prince, a woman, at St. Benedict's.

5. One, named George, of the Abbey of St. Vincent, who took one dose August 6th, 1765, after having immediately brought up a purging potion; and repeated it the 18th with the greatest success.

6. Mr. Beury Taylor, seized with a Palsy, who took three doses between the 9th and 13th of August.

7. Young Le Clair, of St. Giles's, who took one dose on the 10th, was bled in the arm the 13th in the morning, and in the foot in the evening, in the course of his fever; he repeated the Powder the next day, and was soon cured.

8. La Papin, a woman aged forty, of the parish of St. Vincent.

9. Mr. Hervé, Priest of the Pfalette of the collegiate church of St. Peter, who took four doses of your Powder between August 10th and September 2d, for an hypochondriacal complaint; but it still remains, notwithstanding the efficacy of the medicine.

10. A foot-boy of Mr. Courtemanche, who, on getting rid of a purple fever, took one dose the 19th; the next day he was blooded

blooded twice in the foot with the greatest benefit.

11. An old man of Mr. Le Prince's bleaching-yard, who had been troubled upwards of a year with a flying rheumatism; he took twelve doses between August 19th and October 2d, with great success.

12. Poor Chereau, of St. Vincent's.

13. La Berlanqué, of St. Germain's, who took one dose the 12th of September for a diarrhæa.

14. One, named Cotton, of St. John's, who, by four doses, which he took between August 20th and September 13th, for a weakness in all his limbs, was put into a condition of walking with crutches, when he left off taking the Powder.

15. La Bouland of Gourdain.

16. Poor Gebert.

17. A man named Beaumont, who took one dose August 27th, was blooded in the foot on the 28th, and repeated the Powder the 29th.

18. Miss Le Peltier de la Couture.

19. Her mother.

20. Poor Rousseau of St. Giles's, cured of a double tertian fever by two doses,

21. The widow Coulon, of St. Germain's, swoln with a large schirrus, like a woman gone seven or eight months with child, who from September 19th to October 10th, 1765, had taken five doses, and
as

as many from February 13th to March 7th, and always with some benefit.

22. Her sister La Dessomme.

23. The widow Allard, of St. Hilary's.

24. The wife of Mr. Le May, of the Palace.

25. Poor Courtalier, of St. Germain's, who after four doses, between September 22d and October 22d, 1765, for an Ascites Dropsy, was obliged to stop, in order to be carried to the Hotel-Dieu.

26. Poor Le Roux, of St. Benedicts.

27. Mr. Ragot, of St. John's.

28. La Coudrai, of St. Pré.

29. A young maid servant of Madam Poisson's.

30. Poor Bouffon, a girl, afflicted with one of the most stubborn and inveterate disorders I ever saw. Between October 28th, 1765, and September 11th last year, she took 181 doses, to confess the truth, without being cured, but not without sensible benefit.

31. Mr. Guimond, of St. Benon.

32. Mr. Besirac junior, a surgeon.

33. Lady Picneau, of La Couture.

34. The widow Boullou, at Mr. Mace's.

35. Poor Pouffet, in Montoise-street.

36. A poor woman, near Mr. de la Courbe's, freed from a violent fit of the vapours, by one dose, without any other discharge than a great deal of wind upwards
and

and downwards. A cure was confirmed by a second dose two days afterwards.

37. Her husband, who took it three days successively.

38. Mr. Vildé, apprentice to Mr. Desbois, master surgeon of our town.

39. Poor Plottin, of St. Benedicts.

40. St. Louis, nurse to Mr. de la Courbe's child.

41. La Courtois, of St. Giles.

42. The Rev. ———, who took three doses at twice, on the 25th and 26th of June, 1766.

43. Mr. Gibadan, woman's taylor.

44. Froger de Perdreau, who took two doses at once, July 18th last, and the same quantity on the 20th.

45. Mr. Bouthier, Sachristan of St. Hilary.

46. Mr. Plart Chasier, his neighbour.

47. His wife, who took nine doses between March 4th and April 8th ; and twenty-four between June 28th and September 5th ; but left it off, as soon as she began to feel the happy effects of it for an hereditary bad leg.

48. A person, named La Boureans of Pré, cured by taking four doses, from August 26 to September 2, of a continual fever, without bleeding.

49. Poor Froyer, of St. Vincent.

50. Our gardener's wife, of Pré, a very corpulent woman, and six or seven months gone

gone with-child, who, after being bled twice for a Quincy, took one dose on the 4th of September with the greatest success.

51. Madam Raucain, of Gold-street.

52. A man, named D'Agoreau, of the parish of St. Vincent.

53. Du Trou, a poor woman, about 36 years old, or thereabout, after being bled twice for an inveterate, habitual head-ach, took one dose September 14th, a second the 29th, but would not take any more, notwithstanding it had been of service to her.

54. Poor Gilonard, aged sixteen, in the parish of St. Benedict.

55. The widow Gouffard.

56. Poor Harvé, of St. Peter's Market, who took five doses between the 11th and 18th of September.

57. An old soldier, named la Grandeur, who from September 20th to October 21st, took five doses with great benefit.

58. Miss Agé, of St. Benedict.

59. La Brard, a young woman of Saint Giles's.

60. Miss Bourdais, at the widow Verdier's.

61. Mr. Petitpain's daughter, aged 22.

62. A poor man afflicted with the Gout, in the parish of Pré, to whom, after twice bleeding, my son administered one dose of your Powder October 21st, and a second on the 24th.

63. Gouaie of Cocheraus, a poor woman labouring under a flatulent or windy cholic,

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who

who took two doses on the 24th, at the distance of eight hours, the first having had no effect; and took a third the next day with great success.

64. A young girl of the parish of St. Vincent, who having taken a composition of scammony and saffron, of each 6 grains, nitre 12 grains; jalap, and gum-arabic, of each 12 grains powdered, with a drachm of sugar; without effect. She tried one dose of the Powder on the 7th, without being moved, but was very heartily purged the next day by the second dose, and on the 10th by the third, which removed a very obstinate pain in the stomach.

65. One, named Texaier, in the Magdalen House, who took a dose the 8th, after having wetted eight shirts, by means of 3 drachms of theriaca, in three doses in the evening, for a fever, which had seized her on the 6th, with a delirium, and which a second dose, taken the next day, perfectly cured, &c. &c.

You have here, Sir, a great number of witnesses, who give in their evidence in behalf of your *Universal Remedy*, and testify their obligations and gratitude to you by my pen; without mentioning a great many more, whose cures I have been informed of only by report.

It remains, Sir, that I should acquaint you, how much I participate with you in
the

the full satisfaction that you have obtained in the Parliament of Paris, against a calumny, which is no less extravagant than injurious. No one, I assure you, can interest himself more zealously in your triumph, and in the success of your Powder, than myself. And I now hope that a sentence, no less mortifying than just, will stop the mouths of your adversaries for ever.

Triumph, Sir, and continue to avenge yourself, like a Christian Hero, by pardoning injuries, by the love of your enemies, and by such sentiments of compassion, as are due to their blindness. How much is human nature to be pitied, when it is subjected to the ascendancy of prejudice, or the tyranny of the passions! Continue to establish, more and more, the excellence of the *Universal Remedy*, by multiplying your benefactions to the poor. May the most ardent prayers be offered to heaven for your temporal and spiritual happiness! May they draw down upon this Remedy the especial blessing of the sovereign arbiter and disposer of life and death, who renders it eminently superior to all remedies that are known. I have the honour to be,

CHAMPION, Dean of the College
of Physicians.

Mons in the Maine,
16 Nov. 1766.

*A LETTER from M. DE TALLANGE,
Commander in Chief of the Fortresses of her
Imperial, Royal, Apostolic Majesty.*

I Received in due time the letter with which you honoured me, dated July 21, with an order upon Strasbourg for ten packets of your Powder, which your generosity has appropriated to the poor. Your charitable intention has hitherto been entirely completed ; and myself, Sir, as your steward, ought to give you an exact account of the manner in which they have been distributed.

I received, October 15, on St. Thomas's day, from Strasbourg, the ten packets, or parcels of powders, with four copies, consisting of five volumes, which you ordered to be sent with them. I had that day a very large company at my house, which came thither to celebrate the festival of our most august Empress. On opening the packet, I informed all the company what it was ; every one was eager and impatient to read all the books, so that I scarcely had a perfect set left. I could not say much, because all of them were men of rank, such as Prelates, Abbots, and the Chiefs of Orders, whom I could not refuse. From that time the books have circulated from hand to hand, and from one town to another. I could have wished that you had sent me a
greater

greater number ; they should have been disposed of to the greatest advantage. I sent one of my servants to Inspruck, on purpose to know if the gentleman, your distributor, had this edition ; he sent me word, that he had only a small abridgment, or rather fragment, in German, which contained only the directions for taking the Powder, and mentions none of the cures. He was so good as to send me that, importuning me at the same time to procure him something better, if it were in my power. All that have read, or are now reading your books, have taken, and are now taking your Powders, upon my recommendation, with the greatest confidence. I have received the greatest joy and satisfaction on account of it, from the numberless thanks that are given me every day. It had so good an effect upon the officer, whom I mentioned to you, Sir, that he finds himself perfectly cured ; although every one, and even he himself, despaired of his cure. He says, that he never was so well in his life, and never had so good an appetite : He sleeps for eight hours together, he goes a hunting, and performs the most fatiguing exercises with ease, though he is fifty-two years of age : I introduced him to the company, who asked him a thousand questions. He was cured, by fourscore doses, of an inveterate Lues, of four and twenty years standing, and of a retention of urine, which

made him despair every day by the exquisite pains he suffered. At present he is as active as a young man of twenty ; he is very sensible of the greatness of his cure, and speaks of it to every body he meets.

I have had two occasions of demonstrating the efficacy of your Powder, which I ought to inform you of.

First, A poor woman of this place, named Eleanor Riderin, had been delivered three days, without having any discharge or evacuation ; the fourth day she had continual and excessive heats, with fits, and a delirium. I was informed of the desperate condition of this poor woman, and solicited her to make a trial of your Powder. I immediately sent for the midwife, who told me that all your Powders could not save the lying-in woman ; that she had already a gangrene in her body, and that she would die the next night at farthest. She had been told, that this year had proved fatal to women in child-bed ; and that, last month, four had died on the fifth day after their delivery, in the same condition, for want of a discharge, attended with a gangrene. Upon this, I said to the midwife, “ this woman in child-bed, I suppose, is given over, and I may give her what I please.” She replied, “ that I was at liberty to do what I thought proper ; but she would lay a wager, that she would be dead by the next day.” I immediately sent her a dose of your Powder, with
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my soup, about eleven o'clock in the morning. The patient took it with ease; two hours after she evacuated copiously, and the discharge began, to the great astonishment of every one; the heat ceased, and she had a very fine night. The next day, about noon, the discharge ceased, and the heats returned with great violence, accompanied with fits, and a delirium. I made her take a second dose, which finished her cure; for, two hours after, she began again to evacuate, and discharge, without intermission, till she was perfectly easy; which every one looked upon as a kind of miracle. The poor woman came to thank me, for saving her life, as soon as her time was up; but I told her, that she was obliged to you for her recovery; and I advised her to pray, and make her children likewise pray for you, Sir, and for the prosperity of your family; which they really do very heartily, and with the sincerest gratitude.

The Prelate of the famous Abbey of Polling affords a *second* proof of the efficacy of your Powder; which is so much the more glorious, as it refutes every thing that can be urged against it.

A regular Canon of this Abbey was for twelve years like an idiot, and lost the use of all his limbs, except his legs, owing to a great fright which he received on the 31st of December, 1754, occasioned by his being
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ing run-away with by the horses in a post-chaise, which he could no ways stop. He does not know how, or by what means, he had got into a river, neither could he remember how he fortunately got out of it; for he had entirely lost his senses. In a word, from that time his complexion has been of a pale yellow, and he has not been able to say Mass, on account of his weakness, and his being sometimes out of his senses. The Prelate said, that if your Powder were an UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, it ought to cure the Canon; I replied, that he ought then to give it a trial. Accordingly, I gave him the Powder which was sent me for the use of the poor, thinking that I ought to establish your reputation, and the fame of your Powder here first. I succeeded, Sir, according to my expectation, and inform you of it with the greatest pleasure imaginable. To-day the Canon has taken the forty-fourth dose; he has taken, and continues to take it every day without intermission. He now appears like one that is born again; having recovered a fine fresh colour, a good appetite, and judicious reasoning; and celebrated Mass, for the first time since his recovery, on Monday, the eighth day after Lady-day.

Represent to yourself, Sir, the acclamations of joy, and the continual discourses of all companies, and every other place,
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in praise of your Powder, which is named **DIVINE**. Those who have taken it load you with blessings, and offer up the most ardent prayers for your preservation and happiness.

These different cures have so wonderfully prepossessed the minds of people, that they are come to a resolution to have a warehouse for the sale of your Powders at Munich, another at Polling, and a third at Mittevald. Mr. de Stetzinger, Professor of Physic, and Governor of the Royal Hospital, prescribes your Powder to every one without distinction ; he has made a great many trials of it on patients troubled with different diseases ; and says, that he knows not what it is compounded of, but is certain there can be no danger in taking it, and that it is both mild and innocent. Mr. Obl, the Physician, says the same. Mr. Paris, Physician to the Royal Hospital at Strasbourg, who has been consulted concerning your Powder, said, he knew that it was good, and he would always prescribe it for people that abound in humours, but not for lean and spare people.

Our men of letters will not hear of any Remedy but **AILHAUD'S POWDER** mentioned ; more especially, since they have read in your Directions, that they may take coffee immediately after.

I should

I should not have delayed my answer so long, Sir, if I had not been desirous of giving you an account of the progress of the UNIVERSAL REMEDY. I am very much concerned to put you to the expence of postage, but our franks will not go beyond the frontiers ; if you know of any other method of conveyance, be so kind as to inform me. If you think me able to be of any service to you in these parts, I am entirely at your command ; I shall think it my duty, and take a sensible pleasure to shew you the ardour of my friendship, and to convince you, by the most certain proofs, of my affection and attachment.

You see, Sir, what use I have made of the Powders, which you sent me for the service of the poor ; pardon me, if I have not literally answered your intentions.—But the Prelate of Polling has made some amends, by distributing twenty florins to the poor in your name, as an acknowledgment for the cure of the Canon. I beg you would repair the wrong that I have done them : I must solicit your charity for them, and beg it with so much the greater confidence, as you have had the generosity to offer me as much as they shall have occasion for. I shall not be extravagant in the use of it ; and do hereby assure you, that I will give no more away to those who
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are able to pay for it ; though I believe, nevertheless, that you will approve of the manner in which I distributed what I have already received. Should you be so kind as to send me another freight, I beg you would send me some books with it.

Signed,

TALANGE, Commander in Chief of
the Fortresses of her Imperial,
Royal, Apostolic Majesty in Ti-
rol.

Scarnitz,

13 Dec. 1766.

F I N I S.

1881

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